

## Echoes of the Past

60 YEARS AGO

(From the Spectator files of  
Monday, September 12, 1887.)

Mr. G. W. Johnson, of this city, has compiled a book to which he has given the title, The Public School Speller and Word Book. The compilation of the book has given Mr. Johnson much labour, and the result is a fairly accurate work which, as far as it goes, will be a great help to those school teachers who have forgotten some of the things they were taught when they were pupils. Inasmuch as the Public School Speller and Word Book treats only of the words found in the lessons of the Second and Third Readers, it is not by any means a complete guide to the spelling and pronouncing of the words of the English language. In fact, only some twelve thousand words are shown in the book. Although the book might be of great assistance to the teacher, it is difficult to understand how it can be made profitable to the pupil. It contains no word not found in the readers; it contains nothing that a teacher is not supposed to know.

The seam of rock in the Cherry Street sewer is two feet thick, and is giving the workmen lots of trouble. Thirty dynamite blasts were made on Friday.

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*Author*

THE

*Arthur - Lyman*  
THE

# Public School Speller

AND

## WORD-BOOK.

BY

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G. W. JOHNSON, H. M. M. S.

HAMILTON,

*Author of "How to Teach Arithmetic," "Mind Your Stops," Etc.*

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## PREFACE.

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A SPELLING-BOOK is a necessity. It should be used every day in every grade of school, keeping pace with advancing reading. No study is of more importance than this study of words. It includes enunciation, pronunciation, reading, conversation, writing, a knowledge of the meaning of words, and accuracy in using them.

There are certain difficulties in spelling which are well known to be common and almost universal. So far as these difficulties are, or should be, in the pupil's vocabulary, it is surely better to meet them directly and persistently, than to wait for them to occur incidentally and at long intervals in general composition. What is needed is more *teaching* spelling, not merely spelling *practice*.

A great many *common* words of one and two syllables are habitually mispronounced by pupils. Correct pronunciation is the basis of good reading. This foundation must be early laid and firmly established by persistent and systematic effort.

Something more than mere *telling* is necessary to break up habits of mispronunciation. An easy, practical method of *marking* words so as to indicate their pronunciation can be learned and applied by very young children. Such a system is second only to the living teacher's voice, and in some respects it is its superior. By it the EYE is enabled to assist the EAR in determining whether or not the LIPS perform their office properly.

Pupils ought to be made acquainted with the few *really good* Spelling Rules, and with the rules for the use of capitals and points, as exemplified in their reading lessons.

Words of similar sound but different spelling and sense are frequently misspelled and misplaced. Suitable lists and exercises upon them are given in the following pages.

The commoner prefixes and suffixes are easily learned and applied by very young children, who find in word-building a pleasant and valuable exercise.

A child's vocabulary is very limited. It requires to be judiciously extended with the signs of ideas he can grasp — words he can understand and immediately apply. This extension is best performed by grouping not words of similar length and accent, but the names of similar ideas, objects, qualities, actions. When he reads of "The Tiger," is a fit time to teach him the names of other wild animals.

Part I. consists of seven Lessons on the Definitions and Phonotypy; Part II. contains forty-five Lessons suitable for pupils in the Second Reader; Part III. contains ninety-two Lessons suitable for pupils in the Third Reader.

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THE  
PUBLIC SCHOOL SPELLER  
AND  
WORD-BOOK.

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PART I.

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LESSON I.

EXERCISE IN ARTICULATION.

**Articulation** treats of sounds as they are correctly spoken and is estimated by the distinctness or indistinctness of the sounds.

**Slurring** is indistinct articulation in which sounds are dropped or improperly blended with others. Careless readers are apt to slur *this here* into *this ere*; *don't you* into *dōnchōo*, etc. Letters are dropped at the beginning, middle, and end of words:—The next day (nex' day) I saw the old man (ol' man) for the last time (las' time). He slept there (slep' there) on the twelfth of (twelf o') June. James and John (James an') do not speak the ends (en's) of the words distinctly (distine'ly). When (w'en) every (ev'ry) memory (mem'ry) fails. Sometimes the order of the letters is changed:—I saw a hundred (hunderd) children (childern) on the Heights (Heighths).

Let the following sentences of similar sounds be read many times, and each word be given its *own* sound. A distinct articulation is greatly promoted by protracting all vowel sounds that will allow dwelling upon. Indistinct articulation will frequently change or destroy the sense.

She has lost her ear-ring.  
James has two small eggs.  
He lives in a nice house.  
A crow is a large, black bird.  
Let all men bend low.  
He saw two beggars steal.  
I saw a horse-fly through the window.  
This hand is clean.  
He would pay nobody.  
He has an aim more lofty.  
The hen is in her nest.  
His cry moved us.  
That lasts till night.  
It was a little after.

She has lost her hearing.  
James has too small legs.  
He lives in an ice house.  
A crow is a large black-bird.  
Let tall men bend low.  
He sought to beg or steal.  
I saw a horse fly through the window.  
The sand is clean.  
He would pain nobody.  
He has a name more lofty.  
The hen is in earnest.  
His crime moved us.  
That last still night.  
It was a little laughter.

## LESSON II.

### DEFINITIONS.

**Or-thöğ'-ra-phy** treats of words as they are correctly spelled and addresses itself to the eye.

**Ör'-thō-e-py** [also Or thō'e py] treats of words as they are correctly *pronounced* and addresses itself to the ear.

**Written pronunciation** includes *syllabication*, *phonotypy*, and *accent*.

**Vocal pronunciation** includes *articulation* and *accent*.

**Spelling the pronunciation** is using other letters than those of a word to indicate its pronunciation; as *phlox* (*floks*). It should be sparingly used, as the pupil is nearly as liable to remember the *spelling of the pronunciation* as of the *word* itself.

**Pho-nōt'-y-py** is the use of marked letters to indicate to the *eye* what the voice indicates to the *ear*—the correct pronunciation of words.

**Di-a-crīt'-ic-al marks** are the marks used in phonotypy, as in Lessons III. and V., Part I.

**The vowels** are a, e, i, o, u, (and w and y, except at the beginning of words or syllables); the other letters of the alphabet are **CONSONANTS**.

**A dīp'h-thong** is the union of two vowels in the same syllable; as *cow*, *boy*.

**A dī' grāph** is two letters, vowels or consonants, representing a single sound; as *head*, *phlox*.

**A trī' grāph** is three letters representing a single sound; as *beau*, *awe*.

## LESSON III.

### PHONOTYPY OF THE VOWELS.

THERE are forty distinct sounds in the English Language. Hence, it will be seen that the English alphabet is *defective* in having only twenty-six letters for forty sounds. It is also *redundant*, for there are different letters having the same sound; as, c = s, c = k, qu = kw, s = z, etc.

There are sixteen vowel sounds in the English Language as heard in the following KEY: *Call now boy I am not far. May men owe us? Wee boots fit your foot.* There are, unfortunately, over one hundred different ways of spelling these sounds; phonotypy, however, enables us to represent them in about twenty-five ways.

Let the following be read and re-read by the pupils until the method of marking is thoroughly learned, and the vowel sounds can be accurately named without the aid of the *Key*:

KEY.	SOUNDS.	EXAMPLES.
Call	â ð	fâll, sâw, nôr, fôught, câught, côrd.
now	ow ou	out, owl, cow, sound. (This sound is unmarked.)
boy	oy oi	joy, oil, toil, coy. (This sound is unmarked.)
I	ī y	fīy, dīe, dīe, rīpe, buŷ, rīte.
am	ā ē	fât, whêre, *pâre, âsk, thêre, rām.
not	ô â	ôn, dôg, côm, Gôd, whât, wân, Ottawâ.
far	ā	câr, fâther, câlm, stâr, âunt, tâunt.
may	ā ē	fâte, âid, vên, thêy, brêak, wâŷ, wêigh.
men	ē u a	mêt, hêad, mêt, gêt, burŷ, sâid.
owe	ō	nô, fôe, knôw, fôur, dôor, brôach.
us	ū ē y ŷ o	sûn, sîr, hêr, mŷrrh, sūmmêr, sqn.
wee	ē ī	mête, mēan, ravine, miēn, machine, pique.
boots	ô â w	rôôd, râle, môve, pôôl, trûe, drêw.
fit	ī y ŷ ŷ ē	pîn, mŷ, hŷm, hŷmn, dŷm, bŷsy, prêtty.
your	ū w	mûte, ŷse, fêw, cûbe, nêw, fêw, blûe, pew.
foot	u ô	bôok, push, pull, wôlf, wôman, rôok.

\* See next lesson respecting the modifying power of *r*. As long *u* is never found after *r* in the same syllable, so long *ā* is rarely found before *r* in the same syllable. It is nearly impossible to speak the word, *pâre*, with the sound of *ā* long, without making it into two syllables — *pâ' er*. The peculiar sound, sometimes called "long *a* before *r*," as in *pare*, *air*, *tear*, etc., is precisely that of *ā* in *pân*, prolonged to twice its length. If you speak the following words in pairs the distinction will become plain: *ât*, *âir*; *pân*, *pâre*; *cât*, *câre*. The *r* compels the vocal organs to make this prolongation. In this book the *quality*, not the *quantity*, of a sound is marked. Marking *both* is apt to lead to confusion; nevertheless, if desired, both the *quantity* and the *quality* of "long *a* before *r*" may be indicated; as, *pâre*, *beâr*, *fâir* = *pâäre*, *beäär*, *fäär*.

## LESSON IV.

## MODIFIERS OF SOUND.

THE letter *r* has a peculiar power over all the vowels. Though the sound of *ä* in *am* is the same in *quality* as *ä* in *pare* and *ē* in *there*, it is not quite the same in *quantity*, owing to the modifying power of *r*. The organs of speech in sounding *ä* before *r*, *ns*, *st*, *sk*, *th*, and *f* unconsciously prolong the sound of *ä*, precisely as in pronouncing *pät* — *pääät*; that is, speaking the sound *ä* but drawing it out. A similar lengthening happens to *ö* in *gone* and before *st* and *ng*; as, *gööne*, *lööng*, *cööst*; also to *e*, *i*, and *u* before *r*; as, *hër* (*hüür*), *sîr* (*süür*), *hûrl* (*hüürl*). Some orthoepists use marks to indicate this lengthening or prolonging process. This sometimes leads pupils to suppose that the sounds are of different *quality*, instead of being the same quality but of different *duration*. Bear in mind that it is the *quality* of a sound that is marked, not its *quantity*. Many of the consonants modify the quantity of the vowels, without changing their quality. While, therefore, you should take care (*käär*, *i.e.*, *kär*, not *kä'er*) to give the vowels their *full time*, in such words as *päre*, *äsk*, *göne*, *cöst*, *hër*, *vërge*, do not go to the other extreme and pronounce them *päre*, *ösk*, *gawn*, *cawst*, *hër*, *vërge*. It is almost impossible to pronounce the vowel *ü* (equal to *yü*) after *r*. Hence, it never follows *r* in the same syllable. It is not easily spoken after *l*, *t*, *n*, and *d*, but *blue* is *blü*, not *blöô*, the *ü* being the same in *quality* as *ü* in *müte*, but rather less in quantity, that is, in *duration*. *Tune* is *tüne*, not *tóon*, nor *chüne*; and *düty*, a perfect rhyme to *beauty*, is not *dóôty* nor *jüty*. In many words, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y* are so obscure as to render it impossible to detect the letter in the sound; as, *li-ar*, *bri-er*, *ru-in*, *ac-tor*, *sul-phur*,

*zeph-yr.* Here the sound is the same in *quality* as *ū*, but only about half its quantity or duration. This indefinite sound, sometimes called the *natural vowel*, is left unmarked.

There are twenty-four **Consonants** (stops or modifiers of sound) in the English Language. Of these, sixteen are in pairs—a sharp and a flat, the difference between the two being in the force required to speak them:—

**Sharps.**— t, p, k, ch (chest), th (thin), f, s, sh.

**Flats.**— d, b, g (get), j (jest) th (then), v, z, zh.

**The unpaired consonants are**— n, m, w, y, r, l, ng, h.

The consonants *w* and *y* (pronounced *wě* and *yě*) are found only at the beginning of words and syllables. The consonant, or rather aspirate *h* (pronounced *hě*), is silent, except at the beginning of words and syllables. The consonant *ng* (pronounced *ěng*) is found only at the ends of words and syllables and is very different from the two sounds of *n* and *g*. It is often represented by *n*, before *k* and *g*; as, *sñk* = *sñgk*; *lñ' ġer* = *lñg' ġer*.

This division of the sounds of the English Language into twenty-four consonants and sixteen vowels—forty in all—is based on Pitman's Phonography.

A close analysis, however, shows that *ī* = *äi*; *ū* = *yū*; *sh* = *sy*; *zh* = *zy*; *ch* = *ty*; *j* = *dy*.

**Occasional sounds.**— *ū* = *yū*; *ī* = the consonant *y*; *a* = *ä* prolonged into *ää*.

## LESSON V.

## PHONOTYPY OF THE CONSONANTS.

CONSONANT.	PHONOTYPE.	EXAMPLE.
k	k, c (before a o u l r t) c	kill, call, cause, chasm.
s	s, c (before e i y) c	sell, cell, façade, cinder.
sh	sh, çh, ş	shame, çhaise, machine, şure.
ch	ch	chip, rich, ditch.
j	j, g (before e i y), ġ	jeer, gem, gin, ġaol.
g	g (before a o u l r), ġ	gold, gave, ġive.
z	z, ş	haze, days, thoş, ooze.
th	th	thin, three.
th	th	this, them.
ng	ng ñ	sing er, liñ ġer, siñk.
ks	x	fox=foks.
gz	ş	exact=egzact.
zh	z, ş	azure, pleasur.
gzh	x	luxuriant.
kw	qu	quit=kwit.
hw	wh	when=hwen.
f	f, ph	foe, phonotype.

The other consonants are unmarked. The phonotype, *z*, is generally equivalent to the two sharps, *ks*; but when it comes before an accented syllable beginning with a vowel sound, the sharps, *ks*, are changed into their corresponding flats, *gz*.

A flat and a sharp cannot be sounded together; *abt* becomes *apt* or *abd* when spoken. Herein is a *natural law of modification*, and one of the most important. If you attempt to pronounce a flat and a sharp in the same part of same syllable, one will either become silent or be changed *in sound* to its mate. In *debt* the *b* and *t* are of different classes (a flat and a sharp) and *b* is silent. In *dogs* the sharp, *s*, is changed *in sound* to its mate, the flat, *z*. In *marked* the *k* and *d* are of different classes (a sharp and a flat) and the flat, *d*, is changed *in sound* to its mate,

the sharp, *t*, = markt. On the other hand two sharps or two flats are easily spoken together; as, *cost*, *kept*, *rob'd*, *adze*.

## LESSON VI.

### SYLLABICATION AND ACCENTUATION.

**A syllable** is an articulate sound made by one effort of the voice, as *farm*, *farm-er*.

A word of one syllable is called a **Monosyllable**; of two, a **Dissyllable**; of three, a **Trisyllable**; of four or more, a **Polysyllable**, as *form*, *form-er*, *form-er-ly*, *for'-mi-da-ble*.

**Syllabication** is the division of words into syllables.

**Accent** is a special stress on one or more syllables of a word.

**A silent letter** is one not sounded. It is generally shown by printing it in italics or underlining it in writing.

**A consonant** cannot form a syllable by itself, but each of the vowels, except *w*, may do so. Syllables are numbered from the beginning of the word; as, *first*, *second*, *third*, etc. They are *named* backwards, from the end of the word; as, *final*, *last* or *ultimate*; *penult*; *antepenult*; *pre-antepenult*.

As each letter in a group modifies the sound of the group, it will be seen that the sound of the word, as a whole, will depend greatly upon the grouping of its elements. Hence, the proper syllabication of many words is attended with some difficulty and not a little difference of opinion. The method followed in this book is to group into

syllables the letters sounded together. No general rule can be laid down — the ear must be the chief guide.

Every word of more than one syllable has an accent — sometimes more than one. Should a word have two accents, one of them will be superior to the other. This superior accent, called *primary*, is the only one marked in this work. The other accent, called *secondary* or *rhythmical*, is the cause of much careless pronunciation. The word *solitary*, for instance, has the primary accent on *sol* and a fainter (the rhythmical) accent on *ta*. Pupils frequently give these two accents equal stress; as, söl' i tã' ry. They sometimes even substitute the one accent for the other; as söl' i tã' ry.

## LESSON VII.

### VOCAL GYMNASTICS.

THE objects to be gained by a study of Vocal Gymnastics are: Skilful management of the breath; flexibility of voice; full, mellow tone; easy, distinct articulation.

A daily drill of five minutes will, in a short time, make a wonderful difference in the voice, giving it strength, flexibility, and tone. The following exercises are suitable for pupils of all grades:

*Preliminary exercise.*—Any convenient physical action that tends to quicken the circulation of the blood.

*Position.*—Body erect, shoulders thrown back, arms akimbo, thumbs to the back, heels close, toes outward.

**DRILL I.**—Close the lips. Slowly inhale a very full breath; as slowly expel all the air from the lungs. Extreme limit—two breaths per minute.

**DRILL II.**—Take a full breath, as in Drill I., and, while the air is passing out of the lungs, count slowly one to eight, over and over, as many times as possible with the one breath. Extreme limit—twelve times.

DRILL III.—Repeat in full, slow, measured tones the Vowel Key: *Call now boy I am not far. May men owe us? Wee boots fit your foot.* Repeat, omitting all but the Vowel Scale: *â, ow, oy, î, ä, ö, ä, â, ê, ô, û, ē, ô, ĭ, ū, ô.*

DRILL IV.—Repeat the Vowel Scale, always in full, slow, measured tones, before each of the consonants (see list on page 10); as, ât, owt, oyt, ît, ât, ôt, ât, ât, ôt, ôt, ôt, ît, ût, ôt: after each of the consonants; as, tâ, tow, toy, tî, tă, tǒ, tă, tã, tẽ, tō, tũ, tē, tō, tĩ, tū, tó: between consonants; as, tât, towt, toyt, etc.

DRILL V.—Gradually lead up to the more difficult combinations in the language; as, *âlm, owl, oylm, ilm,—nâsts, nowsts, noysts, nêsts*—*fâr, fîr, fir, fûr*, etc. In class-drill, place the Vowel Key on the board that it may be easily followed. With asterisks, in the position of the vocal elements, indicate the combinations desired; as, \**skt*, ch\**sts*, fr\**nds*, h\**gd*.

**DRILL VI.**—Begin at any pitch, say the key of F, and *laugh* through the whole vocal scale; as, hâ! hâ! hâ!—how! how! how!—hoi! hoi! etc. Let the laugh be full and hearty. Note how much more musical some of the laughs are than others. Repeat in the key of G, then in

## PART II.

### LESSON I.

**A and The.** These words are *ā* and *thē* when standing alone; but followed by other words, the vowels have the sound and the extreme brief time of *ū*. They must be read in close connection with the following word, and blended with it. "A man — the man" — should be read *āman'*, *thūman'*, not *ū' man'*, *thū' man'*. When emphatic they retain their word sounds; as, I did not say *ā* book but *thē* book.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce :

<i>änd</i>	<i>not</i> <i>ünd</i>	<i>Göd</i>	<i>not</i> <i>Göd</i> , <i>Gäd</i>
<i>bäde</i>	<i>not</i> <i>bāde</i>	<i>any</i>	<i>(ēn' nŷ)</i> <i>not</i> <i>ān' nŷ</i>
<i>ōf</i>	<i>(ōv)</i> <i>not</i> <i>ūv</i> , <i>ōf</i> , <i>ōf</i>	<i>with</i>	<i>not</i> <i>with</i>
<i>whô</i>	<i>not</i> <i>ôô</i>	<i>béen</i>	<i>not</i> <i>bēn</i> , <i>bēn</i>
<i>för</i>	<i>not</i> <i>fūr</i>	<i>says</i>	<i>not</i> <i>sāz</i>

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce, and define. (Some subsequent lists of words of similar sound will also contain words of very different sounds, placed side by side to show the difference as clearly as possible.)

<i>nō</i>	<i>not</i>	<i>vāles</i>	<i>valleys</i>
<i>knōw</i>	<i>to understand</i>	<i>vēils</i>	<i>covers, coverings</i>
<i>bād</i>	<i>evil, ill</i>	<i>vāils</i>	<i>covers, coverings</i>
<i>bāde</i>	<i>ordered</i>	<i>bŷ</i>	<i>near</i>
<i>āll</i>	<i>every one</i>	<i>buŷ</i>	<i>to purchase</i>

awl	a tool	ô'er	over
wē	ourselves	ôre	unsmelted metal
wēe	little	ôar	a paddle
I'll	I will	māde	shaped, created
isle	an island	māid	a girl
aisle	a path in a church	I	myself
		eÿe	the organ of sight

**Oral exercise.** Repeat the following sentences, spelling and pronouncing the words in italics:—He *bade* me not go with that *bad* boy. The *maid* of the *vale* *vails* her face with the *veil* she *made*. The shoemaker sews *all* day with an *awl*. Come to the *isle* and *I'll* show you the *aisle* in the church. Take the *oar* and row us *o'er* the bay to the bed of iron *ore*. Compose other sentences with the words in the foregoing list, and recite them in the same way.

## LESSON II.

**Begin with Capitals :** The chief words in the titles of lessons and books,

Every sentence,

Every line in poetry,

All names of the Diety,

The words I and O.

**Phrases apt to be slurred.** Articulation should be full, clear and distinct, not as within the parentheses.

old man (ol' man)	did you (dī jôô)
said he (sêdē)	up and told the (up an' tol' the)
must not (mūs' not)	don't you (dôn chôô)

Read these phrases till you can speak them properly, giving each word its own sound.

VOWEL KEY:	ow	now	boy	I	ăm	nôt	făr.	Māv
EQUIVALENTS:	ā	ow ou	oy oi	ī	ă	ô	ā	ē

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

wás	not wüz, wěz	öff	not öff
said	(sěd) not sād	thère	not thér, thūr, thäre
öff'en	not öf'ten	lǒng	not löng, lön'g
vě'ry	not vā'ry	läugh	(läf) not läf, löf
fröm	not früm	a gäin'	not a gän'
wère	not wāre, wēre, wěr	nör	not nūr
fäir'ly	not fār'ly	new	not nôô
gēt	not gīt		

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

1 {	lēs'sons things taught	6 {	cōurse* a way
	lēs'sens makes less		cōarse not fine
	i'dle unemployed		cōrse a dead body
2 {	i'dol an image for worship	7 {	pāir a couple
	i'dyl a kind of poem		pāre † to peel
3 {	lōse to cease to have		peār a fruit
	lōōse slack, to unfasten	8 {	ōught should
	one (wün) a single thing		āught anything
4 {	wōn did win		dō to perform
	wān pale	9 {	dūe owing
5 {	hīde to secrete		dew moisture
	hīed hurried		

**Choose the right word.** (4) day the (4) youth (4) the game. If you (3) your belt you may (3) it. Of (6) you cannot (5) it. I (9) not owe the (2) fellow (8). We (8) to study our (1).

\* In digraphs and trigraphs only the vowel sounded is marked. The character ū is equivalent to yŭ; as nāt'ŭre = nāt'yŭr; and ī is equivalent to the consonant y; as, ūn'īon = ūn'yōn.

† See note on page 8.

měn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōôts	fit	yoŭr	fóót.
ě u ə	ō	ŭ ē ī ō y	ē ī	ō ū w	ī y ū é	ŭ w	ó ŭ

## LESSON III.

We *answer* questions and *reply* to statements.

The *A pös' tro phe* shows (1) possession; as, *Nell's Letter*; (2) contraction; as, *don't* for *do not*; *I'll* for *I will*. Write the contractions for *you do not*, *he does not*, *I am*, *you are*.

**Observe the points and capitals** in the heading of a letter:

Hamilton, July 4th, 1887.

London, Aug. 2nd, 1887.

Toronto, June 6, 1887.

Ottawa, 23 / 4 / 87.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

gränd' mā	not grän'mă	căn	not kîn, kên
whỹ	not wỹ	ôn'ly	not ün'ly
white	not wite	dög	not döğ
sũch	not sêch, sîch	mỹ sêlf' (or mỷ sêlf')	not
göne*	not gâwn		mê'sêlf
lõn'ger	not lõng'er	kêpt	not kêp
ěv'er y	not ěv'ry	ăsked (ăskt)	not ăst, ôskt
nqth'ing	not nôth'ing, nôth'in'	knew	not nôô

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

dēar	highly valued	ăir	wind
dēer	an animal	hēir	inheritor
tô (or tų)	towards	ē'er	ever
twô	a couple	ēre	before
tôô	also, excessive	hăir	of the head

\* See remarks on prolonged ô, page 9.

VOWEL KEY:	Căll	now	boy	I	ăm	nôt	făr.	Măy
EQUIVALENTS:	ă ô	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ă e	ô â	ă	ă ê

bŭt	yet	yoŭr	belonging to you
bŭtt	to strike with the head	eŭ'er	a pitcher
wéath'er	state of the air	clōse	to shut
wéth'er	a sheep	clōse	hidden, near, shut
whéth'er	which of two	clōthes	the dress
our	belonging to us	clōthes	puts on clōthes
hour	60 minutes		

**Choose the right word.** The butcher will kill the (weather, wether, whether), (weather, whether, wether), the (weather, wether, whether) clears or not. (But, butt) do not let the ram (but, butt) you. (Your, ewer) (close, clothes) are (to, two, too) (deer, dear). He had gone an (our, hour) (ere, e'er, air) the (ere, air, heir) of the castle arrived. He told John (too, to, two) get (two, too, to) apples (to, too, two).

This style of exercise is valuable for review.

## LESSON IV.

**The Hŷ'-phen (-)** is used —

To show the division of a word into syllables; as, plain-ly.

To join the parts of a compound word; as, good-bye, market-place.

To show that part of a word divided at the end of a line is at the beginning of the next.

**Quotā'tion marks (" ")** enclose the exact words of a speaker; as, "What a fine creature you are!" he said.

**An interrogā'tion mark (?)** follows a question; as, Will you not raise your voice a little and let me hear you?

mĕn	ōwe	ŭs?	Wĕe	bôôts	ft	yoŭr	fôôt.
ō ŭə	ō	ŭerŭy	ēī	ō ŭ ŭ	ī ŭ ŭ	ŭ ŭ	ō ŭ

**Phrases apt to be slurred.** Be careful to give each word its own full, clear, distinct sound, not as within the parentheses. In her bill (inner bill); she could eat (shêkûdêt'); mind to get (mîntûgît).

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce them:

flew *	not flôô	lëgs	not lāgs
could	not cûd	töss	not töss
sât	not sât	gîv'ing	not gîv'-ûn
cröss'ing	not cröss'ing	mô'ment	not mo'-münt
thât	not thêt, thût	glöss'y	not glöss'y
stû'pid	not stôô'pid	trûth	not trÿth
äre	not ärr	wôods	not wüds, wôods
crëat'üre	not crë'chÿr	cäw	not cäw
with out'	not with out'	wönder	not wönder

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce and define:

pëaçe	quietness	hërd	a flock
piëçe	a part	hëard	did hear
pëaçe	a kind of grain	täle	a story
pëaş	grains of pease	tâil	hinder part
flew	did fly	hëar	to perceive with the ear
flüe	a chimney	hëre	in this place
rîse	to ascend	ëar	the organ of hearing
rîse	an increase	söme	a quantity
rîçe	a grain.	süm	the amount

**Oral exercise.** Repeat the sentences; spell and pronounce the words in italics. She ate the *piece* of cheese in *peace*. I got three *peas* from a bag of *pease*. The smoke *flew* up the *flue*. Can you *hear* *here*?

\* See page 9 for ü after l.

VOWEL KEY:	Cäll	now	boy	I	üm	nöt	fär.	Mây
EQUIVALENTS:	ä ö	ow ou	oy oi	î y	ä ö	ö ä	ä	ä é

**Elliptical exercise.** Supply the ellipses from words in the list: There has been a — in the price of —. Come — and — the tale. I — the — of bulls bel-  
lowing. There are — — on his slate.

**Choose the right word.** (Some, sum) birds (flue, flew) (here, hear) and there among the trees. I (herd, heard) that silly (tail, tale) (some, sum) years ago.

## LESSON V.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

bā'bŷ	not bā'bē'	whence (hwěns) not wěnts
blūe	not blôô	bliss not blëss
forehead	(fôr'ěd)	pëar'ly not pěr'ly
sôft	not sôft	händŷ not hānz
wārm	not wā-rŭm	chěr'ub not chěr'ub
sqme'thing	not some'thin	jŭst not jěst, jĭst
thān	not thŭn	hóôks not hôôks

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

blūe	a colour	sô	thus
blew	did blow	sew	(sô) with a needle
threw	did throw	sôw	to scatter seed
through	across	rôse	a flower
tëar	water from the eye	rôse	did rise
tiër	a row	rôws	tiers
täre	a kind of grain	knôws	understands
teär	a rent	nôse	part of the face
high	lofty	fëat	an uncommon act
hië	to hurry	fëet	part of the body

mën	ôwe	ŭs?	Wëe	bôôts	fit	yoŭr	fôôt.
ë u a	ô	ŭ e r o y	ë i	ô a w	I y ŭ c	ŭ w	ô u

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**Oral exercise.** Repeat the following sentences and spell the words in italics: *Hie* to the *high* hill. Plant the *rose* bushes in *rows*. The wind *blew* the *blue* ribbon away. He sawed *through* the board and *threw* it away. The farmer *sows* seed and his wife *sews* cotton. The boy *knows* his *nose* is bleeding.

## LESSON VI.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

pĭct'ûre	not pĭk'chur	en ough	(ĕn ŭf') not ĕ nŭf'
clĭmĕ'er		pulls	not pŭlls
hŏl'lŏw	not hŏl'ler, hŏl'lŭ	pôôr	not pŏôr
şûre	(shûr)	fôôd	not fŏód
gnâws	not nŏrz	whŏle	not hŭl

**Spell and pronounce** the following common words in which *l* is silent:

stălk	călk	călf	yŏlk	săl'mon
bălk	wălk	călve	ălmş	bĕ căl'm'
tălk	hălf	pălm	quălm	ĕm băl'm'
chălk	hălve	bălm	sălve	făl'con
fŏlks	psălm	călm	ăl'mŏnd	băl'm'y
căl'm'ly	călm'ness	psălm'ist	cŏuld	wŏuld

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

1 {	beăr	an animal	3 {	hŏl' lŏw	empty
	băre	naked		hăl' lŏw	to make sacred
	beăr	to carry		hăl lŏô'	(not hĕl lŏ') a
2 {	greăt	large		hŏl lŏa'	
	grăte	a fire-place		hŏl lŏ'	loud call

VOWEL KEY:	Căll	now	boy	I	ăm	nŏt	făr.	Măy
EQUIVALENTS:	ă ŏ	ow ou	oy oi	ĭ y	ă ă	ŏ ă	ă	ă ă

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4 { cōat	a garment	7 { lies	reclines
{ cōte	a dove's house	{ lāys	places (something)
{ quōte	(kwōt) to repeat	8 { rōam	to wander
5 { sēems	appears	{ Rōme	a city
{ sēams	joinings	{ hōle	an opening
{ thēir	belonging to them	9 { whōle	entire
6 { thēre	in that place	{ hūll	outside cover.
{ thēy're	they are		

**Choose the right word.** You must (1) a very (2) load. In a (3) tree the (1) has made his home. He sleeps in his (9) the (9) winter in his (4) of warm fur. (6) they go, it (5). (6) (9) time is spent in (8) ing about the woods. (6) is a (2) fire in (6) (2). We used to (8) about the city of (8). He began to (3) to the (1) in the (3) tree.

## LESSON VII.

**Phrases apt to be slurred.** Articulate distinctly: Sends them (*not senz em*). Why don't you (*wȳ dōn chōó*). He's off (*ēz off*). Just then (*jes' then*). Just as I (*jěsězī*). Right under (*rī tunder*).

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

měr'-ry	<i>not mǎ'-rē'</i>	bīrd'-le	<i>not bīrd'-ē,</i>
wīn'-dōw	<i>not wīn'-der, wīn'-dū</i>		<i>nor bērd'-ē</i>
sēnds	<i>not sēnz</i>	gīrls	<i>not gīrls, gērls</i>
thēy'll	(thāl) <i>not thā'ūl</i>	wrōng	<i>not wrōng</i>
fīn'-ger	<i>not fīn'-ger, fīng'-er</i>	wōund'-ed	<i>not wound'-ed</i>
rē'-al-ly	<i>not rē'-ly</i>	sōr'-ry	<i>not sōr'-ry</i>
bīrd'-ies	<i>not bīrd'-ēs'</i>		

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fīt	yōur	fōōt.
ē u ē	ō	ū ē r o y	ē i	ō ū ō	ī y ū ē	ū w	ō ū

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

Nēll	Ellen, Helen	sīt	to take a seat
knēll	to toll	sēt	to give a seat
īn	within	sāt	took a seat
īnn	hotel	sōt	a drunkard
ōn	near, at	thē	a certain one
āwn	a beard of grass	thre	thysself
ōwn	possess	thēn	at that time
fōr	because	thān	in comparison with
fār	distant	yoū	yourself
fūr	fine hair	yeŵ	a tree
fīr	a tree	eŵe	a female sheep

**Oral exercise.** Repeat the sentences, spell and pronounce the words in italics. You *sit* here, but *set* the box where the *sot sat* yesterday. *Thē* man will tell *thee* a tale. He is *in* the *inn*. He had more money *than* I had *then*. Put the *awn* of the grass *on* your *own* head. How *far* from the *fīr* tree did he go *for* the *fur* cap?

**Choose the right word:** Tell (Nell, knell) to (sit, set) the lamp where it (set, sat) before. A mink has finer (fir, fur) (than, then) a cat.

## LESSON VIII.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce them:

fiēlḡ	not fiēlḡ	cātch	not kētch
squīr'-rel	not squīrl	sīt'-ting	not sēt'-ting
slīght'-est	not slīght'-es'	quī'-et-ly	not quīt'-ly
scārcce	not skērs	pōck'-ets	not pōck'-its

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō ā	ū	ā ē

**Words of similar sound,\* but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce, and define:

sôw	scatter seed	wônder	surprise
sow	a swine	wânder	to roam
râise	to lift	quîte	entirely
râys	beams of light	qui'et	still
râze	to destroy	chânce	opportunity
râce	trial of speed	chânts	solemn songs
fâces	countenances	wôuld	determined
phâses	appearances	wôod	timber
mîssed	(mîst) failed to get	lêast	smallest
mîst	vapor	lêst	for fear
grôwn	increased	pâssed	(pâst) went by
grôan	a moan of pain	pâst	in time gone by

**Choose the right word.** The (rays, raise, raze) of the sun (raise, raze, race, rays) moisture from the earth. The cobbler (sews, sows) shoes, and the farmer (sows, sews) seed. The storm has (quiet, quite) ceased, and the wind is (quite, quiet) again. Not a person has (past, passed) here during the (past, passed) week. Did (ewe, you) see the (ewe, you) lamb? We (missed, mist) the train, and were caught in the (missed, mist). I (wonder, wander) whence that (grown, groan) came.

## LESSON IX.

**A verse** is really only one *line*, and a **Stanza** is a *bundle* of verses (lines), yet a stanza is commonly miscalled a verse. Observe that *till* has two l's; *until* has only one.

\* See remarks on page 15, under this heading.

mên	ôwe	ûs?	Wêe	bôôts	ftt	yoûr	fôôt.
ě u ą	ō	ű ę ŷ ǫ ʃ	ē ī	ō ū ŵ	ī ʃ ū é	ū ŵ	ó ū

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

líst'en	not lis'ten	bāa	not bāa
crú'el	not crúle	ěggs	not āggs
prét'ty	not prèt'ty	yě'lōw	not yě'lŭ

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

1 { fōur	a number	4 { hāy	dried grass
{ fōre	before	{ éh?	a questioning exclamation
2 { plŭm	a fruit	5 { thiēf	one who steals
{ plŭmb	vertical	{ thiēve	to steal
3 { crú'el	unkind	6 { to-ġěth'-er	in company
{ crew'el	embroidery	{ to ġăth'-er	to collect

**Choose the right word.** A horse has (fore, four) feet, not six, though he has (four, fore) feet in front and two behind. They went (6) (6) (4). A (5) took (1) (2)s from the tree. Did you go, (4)?

## LESSON X.

**Begin with a Capital —**

The names of the months,

The days of the week,

All proper names,

but not the names of the seasons—spring, summer, autumn, winter; nor of the Cardinal Points—north, south, east, west. When North, South, East or West means, not the direction, but the country or the people living in it, capitals are used; as, The polar bear lives in the far North. The South rebelled.

VOWEL KEY:	Call	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fīr.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō á	ā	ā ē

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

âl' wāys	not âl' wēz	tōw' arðs	not to wārd's
wá' ter	not wôt' ter	běr' rîes	not bā'rēz

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

âl' wāys	at all times	mīnd	the intellect
all ways	in all directions	mīned	dug underground
clāws	the nails of a beast	wēed	a plant
clāuse	part of a sentence	wē'd	we would
běr' rîes	small fruits	grōws	increases
bū' rîes	covers up	gröss	twelve dozen

**Oral exercise.** Repeat the sentences, spell and pronounce the words in italics: She *buries* the *berries* in cream. There *grows* a *gross* of cabbages. Spell the *clause* about the bear's *claws*. *Always* look *all ways* before you leap. Where is coal *mined*? The poor boy has a weak *mind*. An evil *weed* grows fast.

**The coverings of animals.** Spell and pronounce:

skīn	hāir	down	scāles	pēlt
hīde	fūr	fēath'ers	shell	lēath'er

## LESSON XI.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

quār' rel	not quār'l, quār'l	shāll	not shēll
'twāş	not twūz	swēpt	not swēp
ăn' gry	not ăn' gry	crēpt	not crēp

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōôts	ft	yoŭr	fōot.
ē u ŋ	ō	ū ē r ō y	ē l	ō ū ō	l y ū ē	ū w	ō ū

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 { wēal prosperity        | 4 { tōld did tell           |
| { wē'll we will            | { tōlled charged toll, rung |
| 2 { nīght time of darkness | 5 { sēized caught           |
| { knīght a title           | { cēased (sēst) quit        |
| 3 { lāid placed something  | 6 { lie to recline          |
| { lāde to load             | { lye water from wet ashes  |

**Choose the right word.** They will (3) the vessel with barrels of (6). The (2) has (5) and day returns. Who (4) the (2) the bell had (4). "(1) see about that," said the bigger cat.

**Words of more than one meaning.** Spell, define, and use correctly:

right = the dexter hand, just, direct, directly

ground = powdered, reason, earth

down = furry feathers, towards the bottom

lie = to recline, to tell a falsehood

He held his *right* hand *right* over the fire. He threw the *ground* corn upon the *ground*. *Down* came the rain upon the beds of *down*. Do not *lie* *right* on the *ground*. Wheat is *ground* in a grist mill.

**The young of animals are called :**

bābe *	cūb	kīt' ten	dūck' let
pīg	whēlp	ēag' let	dūck' ling
cālf	fāwn	owl' et	pūl' let
cōlt	pūp	squāb	īn' fant
lām̄b	shōte	kīd	gōs' ling not gōs, gōz

\* The object of this and similar lists of words is to enlarge the pupil's vocabulary.

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ă ē	ō á	ā	ā ē

## LESSON XII.

**Persons at home.** Spell and pronounce:

fāth' er	ũñ' ele	coũs' in
mōth' er	āunt	pā' rent
sīs' ter	nēph' eŵ (nēv' vū)	frīend
brōth' er	niēce	viš' i tor

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

1 { mōrn' ing beginning of day	3 { cān't cannot
{ mōurn' ing grieving	{ cānt to turn, whining
{ wānt need, desire	{ talk
{ wōn't will not	4 { brēak to fracture
{ wōnt accustomed	{ brāke a clog, a plant

**Choose the right word.** When the (1) began to (4) the waves ceased (4)ing over the ship. If you (2) anything and (2) ask for it, you (3) expect to get it.

**Into** means from the outside to the inside; as, She ran *into* the garden to play. **In** means inside; as, She ran *in* the garden. Put the wood *into* the stove; it is *in* the wood-box.

**What a boy or girl should always be.** Spell and pronounce:

kīnd	nō' ble	hōpe' fūl	cāu' tious (shūs)
gōód	po lite'	hēlp' fūl	ob lig' ing
frānk	hāp' py	thōught' fūl	gēn' er oũs
brāve	lōy' ing	joy' oũs	o bē' dī ěnt
hōn' est	trúth' fūl (not fūl)	stū' di oũs	in dūs' tri oũs
ēar' nest	cāre' fūl	rēv' er ent	āf fēc' tion ate

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōôts	fīt	yoŭr	fōót.
ē u ā	ō	ũ ē ō y	ē i	ô û ŵ	ĭ ŷ ú é	ū ŵ	ô ŷ

## LESSON XIII.

**Common birds.** Spell and pronounce:

hến	găn' der	fowl	ca nă' rý
pul' let	gỗ' lĩng	pōul' trý	rōb' in
oh'ick' en	đũck	tũr' key-hẽn'	spār' rōw
cōck	drake	tũr' key-cōck'	pĩg' eqn
rōost' er	đũck' lĩng	pēa' cōck	swāl' lōw
gōōse	tũr' key	pēa' hẽn	owl
gēese	gōb' bler	pār' rqt	hāwk
thrũsh	lārķ	dqve	crōw

**The voices of birds.** Supply the omitted word:

— cackle; — crow; — quack; — gobble; — screech; — chatter; — hoot; — coo; — sing.

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

thẻ're's	there is	bỹ	near
thẻ'irs	belonging to them	buỹ	to purchase
mẻd' dle	interfere	bẻ	to exist
mẻd' al	a coin with a device	bẻe	an insect
sẻfe	secure	sẻe	look
sẻve	to make safe	sẻa	the ocean

**Oral exercise.** Repeat the sentences, spell and pronounce the words in italics. Let the *bee be*; don't *meddle* with it. James won the gold *medal*. *There's* a merry brown thrush. The *medal* is *theirs*. Did you *buy* the house *by* you? *See* the ships that cross the *sea*. The brown thrush is *safe* in the tree.

VOWEL KEY:	Cầll	now	boy	I	ăm	nốt	fầr.	Mầy
EQUIVALENTS:	â ô	ow ou	oy oi	ĩ y	ă ẻ	ỏ ầ	ầ	ầ ẻ

## LESSON XIV.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce them:

ĕar' nest ly	not ĕar' nes' ly	flew	not flôô
äre' tic	not är' tic	stū' pid	not stôô pid
fäs' ened	not fäs' tend	snôw-drifts	not snôw-drif's
mạ ny	(mến nỷ)	drĕar' ỹ	not drĕar' ỹ

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce, and define:

1 {	rĕin	a check, guiding line	5 {	dāyş	periods of time
	rāin	water from clouds		dāze	to bewilder.
	rĕign	to rule		dā'is	a platform
2 {	lĭve	to exist	6 {	rĕached	arrived at
	lĭve	having life, alive		rĕtched	strained to vomit
	lĭfe	existence		wrĕtch'ed	miserable
3 {	ŭşę	to employ	7 {	brĕad	baked dough
	ŭşę	employment		brĕd	brought up
	yewş	trees	8 {	mĕte	to measure
	ewş	female sheep		mĕat	flesh
4 {	bōard	fare, a plank		mĕet	to come together
	bōred	pierced with an auger	9 {	cōl' lar	band for the neck
				chōl' er	anger

**Choose the right word.** The (1) falls on the (1) deer. The Laplander (4) a hole in the (1) deer's (9) and passed the (1) through it. Their (4) consists of (7) and (8). The (6) man has been absent several (5).

**Words of more than one meaning.** Spell, define, and use:

sledge = a heavy hammer, a boat-like sled

mĕn	ōwe	ŭş?	Wĕe	bōôts	ftt	yoŭr	fōôt.
ĕ u a	ō	ŭ ş ı o ş	ĕ i	ô û w	ı ŷ ŭ é	ŭ w	ô u

well = in health, a deep hole, worthy of praise

kind = sort, gentle

deep = far down, the sea

All day the blacksmith swings his *sledge*. He has not been *well* since he fell into the *well*. It was a *deep well*. There's danger on the *deep*.

## LESSON XV.

**What a boy or girl should never be.** Spell and pronounce:

băd	stîn' gÿ	îm pûre'	îm po lîte'
mēan	erû' el	de cēit' ɪl	vî' cioûs (vîsh' ũs)
proud	sēlf' ish	wîck' ed	dîş hōn' est (not dîs)
lāz' y	ûn kînd'	hēed' less	cow' ard lÿ
sûl' kÿ	frēt' fÿl	hâugh' tÿ	quâr' rel some
sâu cÿ	pro fâne'	sûr' lÿ	dîş hōn' or a ble

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

bûş' y (bîz' zÿ)

sôl' ěmn not sôl' ěmn

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense:**

wēre	existed	rĕst	remainder, quietness,
wăre	merchandise		cease work
weâr	to put on for dress	wĕrĕst	to take with force
môre	additional	threw	did throw
môw' er	one who mows	througħ	across

**Elliptical exercise.** Supply the omitted word. The — has cut the hay; there is no — to do. — little

VOWEL KEY:	Căll	now	boy	I	ăm	nôt	făr.	Măy
EQUIVALENTS:	ă ô	ow ou	oy oi	ɪ y	ă ē	ô â	ă	ă ē

babe in thy cradle so warm. He had nothing to —.  
The — of the time we — at home.

**Insects.** Spell and pronounce:

bēe	gnāt	mōth	bēe' tle
wāsp	mīd'ge	mōths	ēar' wig
hōr' net	flȳ	ānt	crick' et
būm' ble-bēe	mosquito (mūs kē' tō)	rōach	pīš' mīre
būt' ter flȳ	grāss' hōp per	wēe' vil	ā' phis(fis)

## LESSON XVI.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

cōf' fēe  
cō' cōa

chīld' ren *not* child' ern  
Can ād' ian

**Beverages.** Spell and pronounce:

wā' ter	mīlk	cō' cōa	āle
tēa	chōc' o late	cī' der	bēer
cōf' fēe	lem on āde'	wīne	lā' ġer

**Read the following sentences, first with one set of words and then with the other:**

Most  
Nearly all { of our tea { comes { from China. It is  
                  { brought { is brought { brought {  
                  { fetched { to us in { ships { by { sailors { from  
                  { lands { far { away { vessels { { mariners {  
                  { countries { distant { over the { seas {  
                  { small { brown { scraps { and { unfold { them { gently {  
                  { little { pieces { open { them { carefully {  
The { first { picked { leaves { make {  
      { earliest { gathered { produce { the

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	īlī	yoūr	fōōt.
ē ū ā	ō	ū ē ī ō y	ē ī	ō ū ō	ī ū ō ē	ū ō ō	ō ū

{ very best } tea. The boxes are { carried } { away } in  
 { choicest } { borne } { off }  
 { swift } { ships } to { all } { countries }  
 { fast sailing } { boats } { every one of } { the } { lands }  
 of the { world }  
 { earth } .

**Kinds of trees.** Spell and pronounce:

oak	bäss	höl' lý	áp' ple
fir	pöp' lar	hā' zel	plüm
ash	lín' den	mā' ple	quínçe
birch	ělm ( <i>not</i> ěl' ūm)	chěst' nŭt	wāl' nŭt
spruce	lō' cŭst ( <i>not</i> lō' cŭs)	hēm' lōck	láu' rel
cē' dar	pīne	wīl' lōw	sŷc' a mōre
ál' der	hĭck' o rŷ ( <i>not</i> hĭck' rŷ)	bēech	pēach
ěl' der	lärch	chěr' rŷ	peär

LESSON XVII.

**Phrases apt to be slurred.** Speak them distinctly.  
 From her (*not* frŭmmer). That I should die (that I should I). Old and gray (ol' dan gray).

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

lŭll' a bŷ	<i>not</i> lŭll a bŷ'
ăf fēc' tion	<i>not</i> ŭf fēc' tion
ăf fēc' tion ate	<i>not</i> ŭf fēc' tion ĭt

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce, and define:

1 { gĕn' tle kind	2 { wāy	manner, direction
{ gĕn' tile not a Jew	{ wēigh	to poise, to balance

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	I	ăm	nŏt	fŭr.	Măy
EQUIVALENTS:	ă ô	ow ou	oy oi	ĭ y	ă ē	ô â	ă	ă é

3	{	swēet	sugary	7	{	hō'ly	sacred
		sūite	(swēt) a company			whōl'ly	entirely
4	{	dīe	cease to live			hūl'ly	full of hulls
		dŷe	to color	8	{	sôôthe	to quiet
		seēs	perceives			sôôth	reality, truth
5	{	sēas	oceans	9	{	'twill	it will
		sēize	to grasp			twill	to weave in a
		cēase	to stop				certain way
6	{	prāy	to beg, to ask God				
		prēy	booty				

**Choose the right word.** It is (3) to (4) for one's country. That is the (2) birds (5) their (6). The weaver will (9) the cloth. He began to (4) his hair when it began to (4). He has (7) read the (7) book. I (6) you (5) that noise. A (1) will (8) the child. The (1) (5) the robber (5) the Jew.

**Pronounce the following words,** taking care to sound the *h* in all of them. Though the *w* is printed *before* the *h*, it is sounded *after* it; as, *whēn* (hwēn):

whēn	whīte	whārf	whīs' ker	shrine
whĭp	whĕlp	whĭz	shraĭnk	whō' a
whēel	whēnce	shrüg	whĕlm	whō
whĕt	shrew	whĭst	while	whĭch
whēeze	whīs' tle	whăck	whăt	whĕy
shriĕk	whĭrl	whĭne	whĕre	shrüb
whīs' per	whĭm	whĭth' er	whĭsk	shriĭnk
whĕat	whīs' key	whĕth' er	whŷ	shrewd
whāle	whĭt' tle	whĭn' nŷ	whĭn	shrimp

**Spell and pronounce the following words,** taking care to sound the *h*, but not the *w*:

whô	whôse	whôm	whôle	whôôp
mĕn ô u a	ôwe ô ŭs? ă e i o y	Wĕe ē i	bôôts ô ŭ ŵ ſt ŷ ŷ ŭ ō	yoŭr ŭ ŵ ſôôt. ô ŷ

away } in  
off }  
ountries }  
ands }

p' ple  
lŭm  
uĭnce  
vâl' nŭt  
au' rel  
ŷc' a mōre  
ēach  
ēar

distinctly.  
ie (that I

Spell and

t spelling

er, direction  
e, to balance

fŭr. Măy  
a a é



sīl' lŷ	prēt' ty	trī' flīng	nōn sēn'sī cal
gīd' dŷ	gēn' tle	tāt' tling	a grēe' a ble
sōb' er	sī' lent	beau' ti ful	ān' x' ious
			(āngk'shus)

## LESSON XIX.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

lôôse	not lôôze	tēm' pests	not tēm' pes's
a lōng'	not a lōng'	bē lōw'	not b'lōw
hôôfs	not hôôfs		

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce, and define:

1 {	heärts feelings, parts of	5 {	leäve to go away
	bodies		lēaf foliage, part of a book
2 {	härts male deer	6 {	chīme a number of bells
	wīnd air in motion		chŷme digested food
3 {	wīnd to coil up, to twist	7 {	rōar to make a loud noise
	plāin clear, level country		rōw' er one who rows
4 {	plāne a tree, a flat surface		
	stēed a horse		
	stēad place, room		

**Choose the right word.** Take my (4) in (4) of yours. The birds (5) when the (5) falls. The (7) rows (o'er, oar, ore) the (7)ing river. On yonder (3) a (3) tree grows.

**In bought** the *gh* is silent, as it is also in—

bīght	flīght	knīght	wīght	frēight
blīght	fōught	mīght	sīght	sleīght

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bôôts	fit	yoür	fôot.
ē u n	ō	ū ē r y	ē i	ō ū w	ī ŷ ū ē	ū w	ō ū

ought	fraught	sought	wright	dight
caught	fröught	tought	spright	eight
ought	height	thigh	fright	straight
naught	light	thought	slight	tight
nought	nigh	weight	plight	wrought
dough	though	plough	through	nigh
neigh	weigh	slough	pugh	bough

## LESSON XX.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce :

măm mă'	not măm' mă	pă pă'	not pă' pă
neg lĕct'	not neg lĕc''	möss' y	not möss' y
spîre	not spî' er	Nör' fôlk	
ĕv' en ing	not ĕv' ning	wĕpt	not wĕp'

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense :**

1 {	wăit	to linger	{	hăve	to possess
	wĕight	heaviness		hălf	one of two equal
2 {	dĭ' ing	ceasing to live	7 {		parts
	dĕ' ing	coloring		hălve	to divide into two
3 {	rĕad	did rĕad			equal parts
	rĕd	a color	8 {	Jăne	a name
4 {	of (öv)	belonging to		jĕan	a kind of cloth
	öff	away	9 {	hĭm	that man
5 {	mĭght	power		hĭm	a sacred song
	mĭte	an insect	10 {	vĕr' y	exceedingly
6 {	dĭed	ceased to live		vă' ry	to change
	dĕyed	colored			

VOWEL KEY :	Căll	now	boy	i	ăm	nôt	făr.	Măy
EQUIVALENTS :	ă ö	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ă ē	ô à	ă	ă ē

**Choose the right word :** (8) (5) give (7) to (9). It is (10) cold (1) ing here. Let us (10) the exercise. The weaver was (2) the cloth when he (6). (1) for (9) to sing the (9). He (3) the first (7) (10) well.

**The letter h is silent** at the beginning of the following words and words derived from them. Spell and pronounce :

hēir

hōn' or

hērb

hour

hū' mor

hōst' ler

**G and k are silent before n** in the following words:

gnāsh

knōw

knew

kneē

réign

féign

knōb

knäck

sīgn

knāve

knōck

gneiss

gnōme

knife

knēad

gnū

gnū l

knīght

knēel

knūrl

gnāt

knēll

knöll

knīt

knōt

## LESSON XXI.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

grīst not grīs'

ēmp' ty not ēmp' ty

flour not flou' er

fāth' er not fōth' er

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense :**

flōws

moves like water

lōde

a vein of metal

flōes

fields of ice

lōad

a burden

right

direct, just

lōwed

made a noise like an ox

rite

ceremony

dque

finished

write

to do writing

dūn

a color, ask payment

wright

a workman

of

mēn

ōwe

ūs?

Wēe

bōōts

ft

yoŭr

fōōt

ē u ŋ

ō

ū ŋ ŋ ŋ

ē i

ō ū ō

ŋ ŋ ŋ

ū ō

ō ŋ

flow' er	a blossom	dqes	acts
flour	meal	dōes	female deer
rouse	to stir up	dōze	to sleep lightly
rows	disturbances	dōse	a portion of medicine

**Oral exercise.** Repeat the sentences; spell and pronounce the words in italics: *Write* what you think *right*. After he took the last *dose* he began to *doze*. The ox that drew the *load* of *flour* *lowed*. He has *done right* to *dun* the *wright*. The *does* *doze* in the forest, and heed not what the hunter *does*. Every night *rows* in the street *rouse* us from our slumber.

**Words of more than one meaning.** Spell, define, and use:

flies = insects, moves as with wings, theatrical scenery

still = motionless, yet, part of a distillery

pelt = to hit, the skin of an animal

meal = flour, a repast

The *still* is *still* in the distillery which is now *still*. His morning *meal* was oatmeal porridge. The boys are *still* *pelting* each other with snow. The bird *flies* from the swarm of *flies*.

**Games and amusement terms.** Spell and pronounce:

slēd	quoits (kwoits)	crick' et
kīte	mār' bles	skīp' pīng
hōóp (or hóóp)	cūrl' īng	la crōsse'
báll	slīd' īng	shīn' tỳ
bōw	tēn' nis	wick' et
slēigh	fóót'-báll'	ār' rōw
tāg	bāse'-báll'	hīde'-and-sēek'
skātes	crō' quēt (krō' kā)	crack'-the-whīp'

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō á	ā	ā ē

## LESSON XIII.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce :

bôd' îes	not bôd' êez	căp' tûre	not căp' chû
wôund' ed	not wound' ed	wrông	not rông
ôb' jects	not ôb' jeks	whăle	not wăle

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce, and define :

1 { bôd' îes substances	5 { căp' tûre seizure, to seize
{ bôd' îce part of a dress	{ căp' tûr one who seizes
2 { căll to ask, to name	{ lîmbş parts of the body,
{ căul inward fat	{ parts of trees
3 { brêăthe to draw breath	{ lîmş paints
{ brêăth air breathed	7 { thrôws hurls, tosses
{ brêădth width	{ thrôes agonies
4 { ôb' jects intentions,	8 { kîllş puts to death
{ things	{ kîlş drying rooms
{ ob jects' disapproves	9 { wôund a hurt, to hurt
	{ wound did wind, twisted

**Choose the right word.** What do you (2) those (4) in the (8)? The (9)s on his (6) cause (7) of pain. The (5) has gone to (5) another prisoner. (Their there) (3) has left (their there) (1).

**The letter b is silent after m** in the following words and their common derivatives :

lămb	jămb	lîmb	clîmb
cômb	dûmb	nûmb	thûmb
bqm̃b	plûmb	crûmb	tôm̃b
lămb'kîn	jămb'ing	lîmb'less	clîmb'er

mên	ôwe	ûs?	Wêe	bôôts	fl	yoûr	fôôt.
ê u u	ô	û e y o y	ê l	ô û û	î y ú é	û w	ô y

cōmb'ing	dūmb'ly	nūmb'ness	thūmb'less
plūmb'ing	plūmb'er	crūmbēd	tōmb's

Spell orally and pronounce, keeping *b* silent; write the words and underline the silent *b*.

## LESSON XXIII.

**Pār ěn' thě sēs** (singular, pār ěn' thě sīs) enclose some necessary remark, which should be read more rapidly and in a lower tone than the rest of the sentence; as, She said (while the sorrow was big at her heart) "Oh, remember your Sheelah when far, far away!"

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

blithe	not blith	sour	not sou' er
wēa' ry	not wir' ry	slēpt	not slēp'
wāl' let	not wāl' let	nā' tīve	not nā' tūv

**Words of more than one meaning.** Spell, define, and use:

last = latest, hindmost, a cobbler's form  
case = condition, a box

The cobbler has found his *last* at *last*. December 31st is the *last* of the year. I remember his *case*. Put the *case* of instruments into the book-*case*.

**By using them show two different meanings** for each of the following words:

back	well	stand	lean	pick
walks	safe	light	watch	China
till	air	perch	foot	part

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō ā	ū	ā ē

**Read the following sentences, first with one set of words, then with the other:**

On the {green} {banks} of Shannon, when Sheelah was {nigh}.

{verdant} {shores} {near}.

When the {road} was so {dark} and the night was so {cold}.

{way} {gloomy} {chilly}.

And {Pat.} and his dog were {grown} {weary} and {old}.

{Patrick} {become} {tired} {aged}.

Can I {find} one to {guide} me so {faithful} and {kind}?

{discover} {conduct} {constant} {gentle}.

## LESSON XXIV.

**Plants are:**

flesh' y	bush	ev' er green	an' nū al
wood' y	shrub	de cid' ū oūs	bī ēn' ni al
fi' broūs	tree	her bā' ceoūs (shūs)	per ēn' ni al

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

height	not hīth	hūks	not hūs's
for gēt'	not for gīt'	In' dīes	not In' jēs
hōlds	not hōles	Bra zīl'	not Bra zīl'

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce, and define:

lō!	see, look, behold	sēt	did send
lōw	far down, vile	cēt	a coin
trāv'el	to journey	scēt	a sweet smell
trāv'ail	to be in pain	sāint *	a holy person

**Dictation exercise.** He was *sent* to *St.* Marys to get a *cent's* worth of *scent*. Coffee flowers have a delightful

\* The abbreviation *St.* is pronounced *Saint*.

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fīt	yoūr	fōōt.
ē u a	ō	ū ē ū ō y	ē i	ō ū w	ī ŷ ū ē	ū w	ō ū

*scent* or smell. The coffee plant is a *low* shrub. Lo! the sun sinks *low* behind the hills. We may *travel* by rail.

**Words of more than one meaning.** Spell, define, and use :

pound = a weight, to strike, a prison for beasts  
 plant = a vegetable, to place in the ground, machinery  
 found = discovered, build

The horse is in the *pound*. *Plant* the rose. Is it a house-*plant*? The miller sold the *plant* of his mill. Have you *found* my book?

**Read the following sentences**, first with one set of words and then with the other :

Coffee { grows } { flourishes } in { nearly } { almost } { all } { every one } { of the }  
 { hot } { moist } { countries } { of the } { world }  
 { warm } { damp } { lands } { earth } .  
 { Inside } { each } fruit { two } seeds { lie }  
 { Within } { every } { a couple (of) } { are } .  
 The coffee is { then } { packed } in { bags }  
 { at that time } { placed tightly } { sacks } .

## LESSON XXV.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

hă! hă!	not hă! hă!	hălf	not hăf
ěarn	not ărn or ěrn	cqme hěre	not cqm mēer'
whĭst'les	not wĭs'les	ěre	not ěre
shăd' ōw	not shăd' ũ	ŏr' ănge	not ŏr' ĭnge

VOWEL KEY:	Căll	now	boy	I	ăm	nŏt	făr.	Măy
EQUIVALENTS:	ă ŏ	ow ou	oy oi	ĭ ŷ	ă ě	ŏ á	ă	ă ě

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce, and define:

- |                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 { rōb' in a bird      | 4 { wē'd we would           |
| { rōb' bing plundering  | { wēd to marry              |
| 2 { East' er a fast day | 5 { ēarned gained by effort |
| { Ēs' ther a name       | { ūrned put into a jar      |
| 3 { äy yes              | 6 { clēv' er skilful        |
| { äye forever           | { clēav' er one that splits |

**Choose the right word.** My sister (2) last (2) caught a (1) (1) her garden. “(3), (3), sir,” answered the sailor. (4) have (5) much money by that (6) invention.

**Misused words.** Spell, define, and use correctly:

love = to have affection for

like = to be pleased with, to relish as food

awful = causing fear or awe

very = to a great degree

**Which is the right word?** I (love, like) roast lamb. We had (a, an) (awful, very) jolly time. We ought to (love, like) work.

## LESSON XXVI.

**Wild animals.** Spell and pronounce:

fōx	lŷnx, <i>not</i> lĭnx	răt	păn' ther
dēer	hăre *	mouse	ēl' e phant
ēlk	mĭŋk	mōle	chĭp' mŭŋk
wōlf	môose	căm' el	tĭ' ġer
beăr	li' on, <i>not</i> line	bēa' ver	lēop' ard
răc cōôn'	squĭr' rel (or squĭr)	wēa' şel	hēdġe-hōġ

\*If preferred, “long a before r” (see note on page 8) may be indicated by a; as, päre, beăr, märe = păäre, beăär, măäre.

mĕn	ōwe	ŭs?	Wēe	bôôts	fĭt	yōŭr	fôôt.
ē ŭ ā	ō	ŭ ē ŷ ō ŷ	ē ī	ō ŭ ō	ŷ ŷ ŭ ē	ŭ ō	ō ŭ

**Domestic animals.** Spell and pronounce :

rām	eŵe	shēep	cow	cālf	cālves
bułl	ōx	ōx' en	būl' lock	hēif' er	stēer
kīd	gōat	cōlt	fil' ly	māre	hōrse
mūle	āss	dōñ' key	dōg	hound	tēr' ri er
spān' iel	pīg	sow	swine	hōg	rāb' bit
bōar	cāt	cāt' tle	kīt' ten	pūp	wēth' er

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce :

för' ests	not för' es's	Ā' šī ā	not Āzh'ya
Āf' rī cā	not Āf' rī kī	strōñ ġer	not strōng' er
strūct' üre	not strūk' chūr	Pēr' šī ā	not Pēr' zha
sīm' i lar	not sīm' lar	lī' on ěss	not lī' on ūs

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce, and define:

1 {	ēight	a number	4 {	fēars	dreads
	āte	did eat		fiērce	savage
2 {	māle	a he-animal		col' or	hue
	māil	the post, armor	5 {	cūll' er	one who selects
	māne	long hair on ani-			or culls
		mals' necks	6 {	fōurth	next after third
3 {	māin	the sea, chief		fōrth	forward
	Māine	one of the United	7 {	size	bulk
		States		sīghs	deep breaths

**Choose the right word.** The (2) lion is of larger (7) than the female and has a (3). The (4) beast came (6) and (1) the lamb. The (5) threw away the decayed fruit and kept only that of the finest (5). A citizen of (3) going for the (2) on the (6) of July carried a flag of a bright (5). The (6) boy (1) (1) apples of a small (7).

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō ā	ā	ā ē

## LESSON XXVII.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

be rěft'      not b'rěft      äh!      not äh!  
nēc' tar ĩne not nēc ta rĩne'      těr' ri ble      not těr' ri ble

**The five senses:** touch, taste, smell, sight, hearing.

**Parts of the head.** Spell and pronounce:

lip	nōse	tôôth	mouth	nōs' trıl
eye	fāce	tēeth	təngue	tēm' ple
ear	hăir	brăin	thrōat	fōre' hēad
jăw	nēck	scălp	tōn' sil	pū' pil
chĩn	brow	bēard	păl' ate	crown
gũm	chēek	skũll	eye-lăsh	ĩ' rıs

**Parts of the trunk.** Spell and pronounce:

rĩb	bōs' qm	wăist	shōul' der
pōre	sĩn' eŵ	gũl' let	brēast
sĩde	stqm' aeh	chēst	loin
lĩv' er	heărt	vēin	lũngs
mũs' çle	băck	spĩne	kĩd' neý
hĩp	nērve	tēn' don	ab dō' men
skĩn	găll	căul	ăr' te ry

**Parts of the limbs.** Spell and pronounce:

lęg	fōôt	tōe	ărm	fĩst
năil	hēel	sōle	călf	călves
hănd	pălm	knee	joint (not jĩnt)	pũlse
wrist	thĩgh	ăl' bōw	ĩn' stēp	fĩn' ģer
ărm' pĩt	kneck' le	knee' păn	shĩn	ăĩ' kle

měn	ōwe	ũs?	Wce	bōôts	flit	yoũr	fōôt.
ẽ u ă	õ	ũ ẽ r ɔ ɔ y	ẽ i	õ ũ ẽ	ɽ y ũ ẽ	ũ ẽ	õ ũ

## LESSON XXVIII.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce :

cāw! cāw!	<i>not cāw! cāw!</i>	houſ' eſ	<i>not hous' eſ</i>
yēt	<i>not yit</i>	cröss	<i>not cröss</i>
be yönd'	<i>not be yond'</i>	drēamed	<i>not drēamt</i>

**Things seen on the way to school.** Spell and pronounce :

düst	hāil	rōad	träck	rāil' ing
mūd	snōw	lāne	pärk	āv' e nūe
clāy	īce	strēt	āl' leſ	pāve' ment
stōneſ	fröst	pāth	gūt' ter	sīde' wālk
deŵ	smōke	pāthſ ( <i>not pāths</i> )	cröss' ing	cūrb'-stōne
mīst	fiēldſ	sqūare	sīgn'-bōard'	lāmp'-pōst

**Persons at school.** Spell and pronounce :

tēach' er	stū' dent ( <i>not stōō</i> )	ſchōōl' mūtes
tū' tor	cōm' rādeſ ( <i>not rādſ</i> )	lēarn' er
mās' ter	chīl' dren ( <i>not dern</i> )	īn spēct' or
mōn' i tor	boſ	īn strūct' or
pū' pil	gīrlſ	cāre'-tāk er
ſchōl' ar	jān' i tor	trūs tēe'

**Things in the school-room.** Spell and pronounce :

dēsk	bōók	pā' per	crāy' ōn
sēat	slāte	point' er	rēg' is ter
bēll	spōnge	rūb' ber	pēn' çil
māp	glōbe	rūl' er	hāt'-räck'
chārt	chālk	sātch' el	bōók'-press'
clōck	bēnch	tāb' let	īnk'-stānd'
fōrm	stōve	tā' ble	āb' a cūs

VOWEL KEY: Cāll now boy I ām nōt fār. Māy  
EQUIVALENTS: ā ō ow ou oy oi ī ŷ ä ö ô á ä ä ö

## LESSON XXIX.

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce, and define:

bēach	a shore	tēas	kinds of tea
bēech	a tree	tēase	to annoy
bōw	a knot, an arch	prīnce	a king's son
bow	to bend	prīnts	impresses
bough	a branch	hāil	to call, frozen
rāpped	(rapt) knocked		rain drops
wrāpped	(rapt) bound	hāle	hearty

**Dictation exercise.** A *beech* tree grows near the *beach*. Fasten your *bow* of ribbon in the *bow*-window. The *bough* of the beech tree is so low you must *bow* to pass it. A boy *rapped* the door with a stone *wrapped* in paper. Some *teas* come from Japan. Do not *tease* my dog. *Hail* to the *hale* old man! The *hailstones* broke our window. The *prince* *prints* a kiss on his daughter's cheek. With my *bow* I shot a *bough* of the *beech* tree.

**An Affix or Suffix** is an addition to the *end* of a word; as, *slowly*, *slowness*.

The suffixes *ful* and *ous* mean "full of"; as *harmful*, full of harm; *dangerous*, full of danger.

**Add ful or ous** to the following words and tell their meaning:

play+	hope+	joy+	joy+	health+
hurt+	courage+	peace+	art+	spite+
mirth+	peril+	care+	grace+	thank+
hate+	heed+	truth+	mind+	waste+
need+	pain+	bliss+	fear+	thought+

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fīt	yoŭr	fōōt.
ē ū ā	ō	ū ē ū ū	ē ī	ō ū ū	f ū ū ē	ū ū	ō ū

## LESSON XXX.

**In sugar "s" has the sound of sh.** There are several other words in which "s" has this sound. The following are the most common; spell and pronounce them:

şûre	in şûre'	şûre' ly	fiş' şûre
şûr' er	as şûre'	şug' ar	şû' măc
şûr' est	cên' şûre	en şûre'	tôn' şûre
şûre' ty	prêş' şûre	nâu' şe á	Rûş' siá

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce them:

ûş' û al ly	not ûzh' yûl lý	êlse	not êlz
hûn' drêd	not hûn' derđ	nôth' ñng	not nôth' ñng
coûn' tries	not coûn' trêz	wá' ter y	not wôt' ry
î'ron (î' ũrn)	not î' rûn	cûek' ôô	not cûc kôô'

**Words of similar sound, but different in spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

ănt	an insect	pounds	beats, weights
ăunt	parents' sister	pounce	to seize with claws
jûice	sap	êlse	otherwise
Jewş	Israelites	êllş	measures of cloth
căne	a reed	êelş	fishes
Căin	a name	bêat	to strike
swêet	sugary	bêet	a vegetable
sûite	(swêt) a set	rêedş	stalks of grasses
swêat	perspiration	rêadş	does reading
whîch	what one	pănş	shallow dishes
wîth	a sorceress	pănts	breathes rapidly
plêaş	excuses	cêll	a cavity
plêaşe	to gratify	sêll	to give for money

VOWEL KEY: Căll now boy I ăm nôt făr. Măy  
EQUIVALENTS: â ô ow ou oy oi i y â ê ô á ü é

wóod forest

white a color

would implying a wish

wight an unfortunate person

wóod courted

White a proper name

**Oral exercise.** Repeat, spelling and pronouncing the test words. My *aunt* is afraid of an *ant*. The *Jews* drank the *juice* of the grape. *Cain* killed Abel with a *cane* or club. The *suite* of rooms does not smell *sweet*, the *is* a *sweat* upon the walls. *Which* way did the *witch* go. Compose other similar sentences using one or more of the foregoing words in each.

**Written exercise.** Compose sentences containing the test words, write them upon your slates, and hand your work to the teacher for correction.

**Elliptical exercise.** Supply from the list the omitted word. You will — me if you accept my —. You must first — the — to a jelly. Press the honey from the — and — it. I wish you — go into the —.

**Choose the right word.** He (reeds, reads) to his (ant, aunt) about how (wood, wooed, would) (gross, grows). That large (beat, beet) weighs several (pounce, pounds). Sugar is made from the (juice, Jews) of (Cains, canes) or (reads, reeds).

## LESSON XXXI.

THE difficulty experienced by many persons in speaking *û* after *t*, *d*, *l*, and *n* may be overcome by their remembering that *û* is equivalent to *yû*. Pronounce the following words, taking care not to change *t* and *d* into *ch* and *j*, and *l* and *n* into *lê* and *nê*:

mên	ôwe	ûs?	Wêe	bôôts	fit	yoûr	foôt.
ê y a	ô	û e r o y	ê l	ô â w	î y û é	û w	ô y

mûte = m(y)ûte  
 blûe = bl(y)ûe  
 tûbe = t(y)ûbe  
 tûne = t(y)ûne  
 tû' tor = t(y)û' tor

new̄ = n(y)û  
 Tûes'day T(y)ûs̄ 'day  
 dû' ty d(y)û' ty  
 stû' pid = st(y)û' pid  
 lûte = l(y)ûte

Observe that although *û* after *t, d, l, n*, is of the same *quality* as *û* in *mute*, it is of somewhat shorter *duration*, but in no degree approaching *ô*.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

glânçe	not glânts, glänz	tîm' id	not tîm' ûd
wôm' an	not wôm' an	strông	not strôn'g
â' ged	not âged	bē' ings̄	not bē'nz
hâst' ened	(hâs' end)	pâused	not pâust
whîs' pered	not wîs perd	lêst	not lêast
câr' riâge	not kâr' rāj'	lăd' dîe	not lăd' dē'
slîp' per ỹ	not slîp' rỹ	fêl' lōw	not fêl' lû
rē' gent	not rē' sũnt'	friēds̄	not frēnz
ôff' ered	ôf' erd	anxious	(ăngk' shũs)
some'bod ỹ's	not some'bôd' êz,		not âng' shũs

**Phrases apt to be slurred.** Articulation should be full, clear, distinct, not as within the parentheses. It is promoted by prolonging such vowels as will admit of it. Passed her (pastor). And I hope (and die hope). Knock her down (knocker down). In her home (inner home). Beside her (be cider). Somebody's son (somebody' son).

**Words similar in sound, but different in spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

boys̄	male children	whēels	parts of a waggon
buoys̄	(bwoys̄) water-	wēals	marks from a whip
	marks		

VOWEL KEY:	Căll	now	boy	I	ăm	nôt	făr.	Măy
EQUIVALENTS:	ă ô	ow ou	oy oi	iy	ă ê	ô á	ă	ă ê

wóm' an	a lady	søn	male child
wom' en	(wim' en) ladies	sùn	the source of light
hū' man	manlike	heärt	part of the body
hū māne'	kind	härt	an animal
glānds	organs of the body	fēl' lōw	mate, a low person
glānce	a quick look	fēl' lŷ	} the rim of a wheel
nīght	darkness	fēl' lōe	
knīght	a title of honor	fēl' lāh	an Egyptian peasant
wāy	course	fēll' er	one who cuts down
wēigh	to balance	whēn	at which time
whēy	part of milk	wēn	a tumor
rē' cent	modern, late	whēt	to sharpen
rē'-sēnt'	sent again	wēt	to moisten
re sēnt'	to show anger at	group	a collection
prāyer	(prār) a request	group	to collect
prāy' er	one who prays	grōpe	to feel one's way

**Oral exercise.** Repeat, spell, and pronounce the test words: The *woman* told other *women*. *Human* beings should be *humane* to brutes. Take a *glance* at the *glands* under your tongue. The *boys* have sailed beyond the *buoys*. The *knight* will arrive before *night*. That is not the *way* to *weigh* sugar and *whey*. Did he *resent* the *recent* action? Take care *lest* the *least* be lost. Compose other similar sentences.

**Elliptical exercise.** Copy upon slates, and supply the omissions: You must — the knife to — it. The — on the horse were not made by the — of the cart. Let him — through the — of trees. Can you feel the beating of the — of the —? I saw the — — he took off his hat. The Egyptian — was a careless — to break the — of my cart. The man told his — not to gaze at the —.

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fit	yoŋr	fōōt.
ē v ŋ	ō	ū ē y ŋ y	ē l	ō ū w	ŷ ŷ ū ē	ŋ w	ō ŷ

## LESSON XXXII.

**In tiger g has the hard sound, ġ,** though it generally has the sound of ġ (j) before e, i, and y. It is hard in the following words; spell and pronounce them:

ġear	ġirt	ġive	tār' ġet	ġir' dle
ġeese	ġill	ġild	ġid' dŷ	ġiz' zard
ġēt	ġimp	āu' ġer	ġim' let	ġew' ġāw
ġift	ġird	ēa' ġer	ġīġ' ġle	ġib' boŷs
ġīġ	ġirl	ġīb' ber	be ġin'	ġey' ser

C always has the sharp sound, ċ (s), before e, i, and y; as, cēll, cīte, cŷm'-bal.

**Words frequently mispronounced.** Words ending in *y*, and plurals in *ies*, are frequently mispronounced by giving to *y* the sound of ē, and to *ies* the sound of ēz. The tendency is to call baby, babies, poppy, poppies, body, bodies, army, armies — bā' bē', bā' bēz', pōp' pē', pōp' pēz', etc., giving both syllables nearly equal stress. Say bā' bŷ, bā' bīz, bōd' ŷ, bōd' īz, ār' mŷ, ār' mīz.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce them:

be lōngŷ'	not blōngŷ	pŷs' sŷ	not pōō' sē
fīre	not fī' er	lēop' ardŷ	
nāt' ŷre	not nā' chŷr	lī' onŷ	not līnz
cŷsh' iōnŷ	not cŷsh' iōnŷ	per hāps'	not prāps
āl' mōst	not ōl' mŷst	pīl' lōw	not pīl' lŷ
īn' dī ā	not īn' dī	īnd' ian	not īn' jan
jŷn' ġle	not jŷn' ġle	ān' ġrŷ	not ān' ġrŷ
at tākēd'	not at tākē' ted	sōft' lŷ	not sōf' lŷ
whīs' kers	not wīs' kers	toŷch	not tēch

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fūr.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ā ē	ō ū	ū	ā ē

an' y thing	(ên' nỹ thing)	boundz	not bounz
zô o lôg' i cal	not zôô lôg' i cal	swift' est	not swif' est
re sêm' bles	not sêm	at tăck'	not at tăckt'
sũd' den lý	not sũd' dent lý	păr' ties	not pār' tēz
trĩ' ùmph	(ũmf) not ùmp	clôse' lý	
věl' vêt	not věl' vût		

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

lĩ' onz	animals	gên' tle	mild
Lỹ' onz	a city	Gên' tile	not a Jew
sēen	noticed	nqne	not one
scēne	a view	nũn	a female recluse
sēine	a fishing net	knōwn	understood
Séine	a river	shăll	implying intent
rouğh	(rũf) uneven	shêll	covering of a nut
rũff	a ruffle	point	sharp end
căuse	reason	pĩnt	a measure
căws	the cries of a crow	pĩned	grieved
kĩll	to take life	bũst	the head and
kĩzn	an oven		shoulders
hōrse	an animal	bũrst	fly asunder
hōarse	rough-voiced	pĩll' ar	a column
prăy	to request	pĩll' ōw	a cushion
prêy	booty	măy	has permission
house	a dwelling	Măy	a month
houșe	to put into a	săfe	secure
	dwelling	săve	to secure
mouse	an animal	strips	pulls off
moușe	to catch mice	stripes	streaks
păin	ache	hũnt' ed	sought
păne	a plate of glass	hăunt' ed	frequented

mẽn	ōwe	ũs?	Wēe	bôôts	flit	yoũr	fôôt.
ẽ ụ ă	õ	ũ ẽ ỹ ọ ỹ	ẽ 1	ô ă ũ	ĩ ỹ ú ẽ	ũ ũ	ô ỳ

shōw	to exhibit	rāins	showers
shew	(shō) to show	rēins	checks
shôô	begone	rêigns	rules
shôe	a foot cover	plâce	locality
new	recent	plāice	a fish
knew	understood	plāys	sports
pīs' tol	a small gun	with	in company
pīs' tôle'	a coin	withē	} a band of twigs
pīs' til	part of a flower	with	

**Oral exercise.** Repeat, spell, and pronounce the test words, and compose similar sentences. *Lions* do not roam about *Lyons*, nor are they *seen* on the banks of the *Seine*. Put the *rough ruff* on your neck. *Live* men *live* long. The *culler* selects the fruit by its *color*. They left the banks of the river *Main* and crossed the *main* to the State of *Maine*. We dry malt in a *kiln* to *kill* the grain. A *gentle Gentile* bought a *pistc!* for a *pistole*. *Tear* the *tare* out of the ground.

**Elliptical exercise.** Supply the omitted words. We — go on the 24th of —. In this — the — all day. Tie it — a —. — we crack the nut —? I — he had a — book. The plaster — has — in pieces.

## LESSON XXXIII.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

fār' ing	not fā' ring	mōñ' key	not mōn' key
hōpe' less	not hōpe' lūs	blōs' som	not blōs' som
scāred	not skārt	rīb' bqn	not rīb' bñ

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō ā	ā	ā ē

soùgh' ing	(sũf' ing)	show' er ý	not show' rý
christ' ened	(kris' send)	tréas' ũre	(trèzh' ũr)
méas' ũre	not māzh' ũr	be căuse'	not be kōz'

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

dāy	24 hours	clōthș	kinds of cloth
Déy	a Moorish governor	clōthes	covers with dress
flāre	flicker	ours	belonging to us
flāy' er	one who skins ani-	hours	60 minutes each
	mals	spoiled	injured
flow' ers	blossoms	spiled	filled with spiles
flours	meals	spilled	} flowed over
oh!	expressing feeling	spilt	
O	calling attention	wind	air in motion
ōwe	to be in debt	wind	to turn
fōr	because	mīn' ũte	60 seconds
fōre	in front	mīn ũte'	small
fōur	a number	mīn' ũ ēt	a stately dance
plāyed	sported	rōllș	turns over
plāid	cross-striped	rōlēș	parts in a play

**Oral exercise.** Repeat, spell and pronounce the words in italics, and compose other similar sentences. I *can't* listen to such *cant*. When you have *done* your work *dun* him for the price of the *dun* cow. If you *flare* the lamp the *flayer* cannot see. O John! come here. Oh! John is dead. The *fore* quarters sold *for* four cents a pound. Do not *wind* the watch in the *wind*.

**Elliptical exercise.** Fill the ellipses with proper words. Will you dance a — for a —? A gnat is a — insect. Don't cry for — milk; what is — cannot be restored. Thirty yards of wharf are already —. In one of the — the actor — across the stage.

mēn	ōwe	ŭs?	Wēe	bōōts	fīt	yōŭr	fōōt.
ē ũ ũ	ō	ŭ ē r ŭ y	ē ī	ō ũ ũ	ī y ŭ ē	ŭ ũ	ō ũ

**Wind** (air in motion) may, for the sake of rhyme, be pronounced wind at the *end* of a line of poetry, but not elsewhere.

**Kerchief** (kēr' chīf) is a covering for the head; **handkerchief** (hǎngk' ěr chīf) is a *kerchief* to wipe the face; **pocket-handkerchief**—an uncommonly awkward word—is a *hand kerchief* to carry in the *pocket*.

## LESSON XXXIV.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

de scribe'	not dīs cribe'	nē' grōēs	not nīg' rōz
quēst' ion	not quēs' chūn	dif' fer ent	not dif' rünt
böll	not böll	pūr' pose	not pūr' pōse
bās' kets	not bōs' kīts	cār' ry ing	not cār' rīng
ma çhine'	not mīsh ěn'	çēr' tain	not çēr' tain
stēad' i lý	not stūd' i lý	wòol	not wòol

**In machine i has the sound of ē.** It has the same sound in the following words. Spell and pronounce them:

pique (pēk)	an tique' (an tēk')	mǎn da rīn'
suíte (swēt)	ca price'	īn va līd'
çha grīn'	fa tigue'	quār an tīne'
çhem īse'	in trigue'	vēr' di grīs
ū nique' (yū nēk)	roū tīne'	ām' ber grīs
va lise (or lise)	cri tique' (tēk')	mǎg ā zīne'
ma rīne'	ra vīne'	bəm ba zīne'
lí' en	tōn tīne'	cǎp u çhīn'

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fūr.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō á	ā	ā ē

**Clothing is made from —**

wóol	cót' ton	hăir	fūr	wēbs
flăx	hēmp	jūte	străw	wóod
pā' per	lěath' er	skīns	bărk	grăss

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

bōll	seed pod	Ā' bel	a name
bōle	trunk of a tree	ā' ble	strong
bōwl	a dish	stěad' y	firm
báll	a globe	stŭ' dŷ	peruse
báll	a dance	shōwn	exhibited
bāwl	to cry out	shōne	did shine
rāised	lifted	shŭr	avoid
rāced	(răst) did run	çĕll' ar	underground room
răzed	destroyed	sĕll' er	one who sells
bāleş	large packages	lōôm	a weaving machine
băilş	sureties	lōam	a kind of soil

**Oral exercise.** Repeat, spell, and pronounce the test words: Cotton *balls* or pods are like *balls*, but not as large as *bowl*s. He will *bawl* for his *ball*. *Abel* is *able* to work. Wooden *bowl*s are made of the *bole* of a tree. Compose similar sentences.

**Elliptical exercise.** Supply the omitted words: I have not — it since the sun — on it. Boys should be — and — their lessons. The king — an army and — the city. He gave a — of cotton as — for his appearance. Take the — and fill it with cotton — or pods. The horses — over the — floor.

**In rail-road and steam-boat** hyphens are used because one part of these compound words is sounded nearly as fully as the other; but in compound words in which one

mĕn	ōwe	ŭs?	Wĕe	bôôts	fit	yoŭr	foôt.
ě u ŋ	ō	ŭ e i o y	ē i	ô ŭ ō	ī ŷ ū é	ŭ w	ô ŋ

part loses its accent no hyphen is used; as, watchman, policeman, hillside. *Railroad* and *steamboat* are often used without the hyphen.

## LESSON XXXV.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

gränd' pa pä'

mam mä'

nō' bōd' y not nō' bōd' y

coür' age

shrüb

moun' taïn

not kūr' ij'

not srüb

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

chäir a seat

chär to work by the day

chär to burn partially

wēak feeble

wēek seven days

hūe a color

hew to cut

Hūgh a name

sēse understanding

sīnce after, ago

cēnts coins

prāise to commend

préys seeks booty

prāys requests

līcf willingly

lēaf foliage

lēave to quit

nēed lack, want

knēed having knees

knēad to work dough

bōō' tŷ plunder

beaū' tŷ comeliness

**Elliptical exercise.** Supply the omitted words:

The — woman says the — will — if left by the fire.

He is too — to go this —. My brother — will —

the timber. Do you — to — the dough? I would as

— — the — on the tree. He has lost his — of

hearing — that time. Compose other sentences containing one or more of the test words.

**VOWEL KEY:** Cāll now boy I ūm nōt fūr. Māy  
**EQUIVALENTS:** ā ō ow ou oy oi ī ŷ ā ē ō ā ū ā ē

; as, watchman.  
mboat are often

d. Spell and

not kŭr' ij'  
not srŭb

erent spell-  
ly, and define:

commend  
eks booty  
quests  
llingly  
iage  
quit  
k, want  
ing knees  
work dough  
nder  
neliness

ted words:  
by the fire.  
— will —  
I would as  
his — of  
ences con-

fŭr. Mŭy  
ŭ Mŭ

## LESSON XXXVI.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

bēasts	not bēs's	brēak' fast	not brāk' fŭst
ex āct' ly	not ex āk' ly	whāt's	not wāt's
săt	not sāt	măn' aged	not ijđ
rē' al ly	not.rē' ly	ĩn quĩs' i tĩve	not tŭv
be liēve'	not blēv	re flēc' tĩve	not tŭv
grĩēv' ous	not grē' vē ũs	partĩc' ũ lar	not pŭr tĩk' lar

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

sĩde	part of the body	wrāth	anger
sĩghed	did sigh	wrōth	angry
brēaks	fractures	wrāith	a spirit
brākes	friction pads	wrēath	a garland
hũng	suspended	wrēathie	to make a wreath
hānged	killed by hanging	wrĩthe	to twist
nāy	not so	whāt	which of many
nēigh	the cry of a horse	wōt	know

**Elliptical exercise.** Fill the ellipses: He was — by a rope — from a tree. You may — a — of flowers for the May Queen. Down — when the car-wheel —. Do not be — with a —. —, the horse did not —. He — and pressed his —.

**Things in the kitchen.** Spell and pronounce:

stōve	brōom	bā' sin	tĩn' wāre
rānge	sōap	tow' el	sāuce' pān
tōngs	pāil	kēt' tle	kĩnd' lĩngs
brŭsh	qv' en	grĩd' dle	grĩd' i ron (ĩ ũrn)

mēn	ōwe	ŭs?	Wēc	bōōts	fl	yōŭr	fōōt.
ē ŭ ŭ	ō	ŭ ē ŭ ŭ ŭ	ē ī	ō ŭ ŭ	ī ŭ ŭ ē	ŭ ŭ	ō ŭ

### Parts of a house. Spell and pronounce :

dōor	clōs' et	scūl' le rý
pōrch	pār' lor	cū' po lá
én' trý	stāir' cāse	cūp' board (kub' burd)
háll	bāse' ment	bāl' co ný
āt' tíc	pān' trý	pi āz' zà
cēl' lar	cēil' ing	wāsh'-rōóm'
gār' ret	bāth'-rōóm'	būt' ter ý
kítch' en	clōthes'-prēss'	stāir' wāy
bēd' rōóm	ver ān' dā	lī' bra rý
chām' ber	gā' ble	cōr' nīce

## LESSON XXXVII.

### Words apt to be mispronounced. Spell and pronounce:

fōld' ed	not fōl' dūd	cūrt' sīed	not cūrt' sēd
rōóks	or rōóks	cū' rī oūs	not kūr' yūs
ē' ven ing	not ēv' nīng	vī' o lets	not vī lēts, voi' lēts

**Meeting salutations.** Good-morning! Good-day! Good-evening! How-do-you-do? Usage sanctions "Good-morning!" till 3 o'clock P. M. This is why a 2 o'clock afternoon performance is called a māt' in ée' (a morning entertainment).

**Parting salutations.** Fare wēll'! (may you fare well), Good bye'! (God be with you), A dieū'! (I commend you to God), Good-night! (may you pass a good night), Au revoir! [ō' rēv wār'] (till I see you again).

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	I	ām	nót	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō á	ā	ā é

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

făir	comely	nêighed	did nêigh
făre	food; passage fee	nă' iad	a nymph
sew' ing	(sô' ing) joining with a needle	rôde	did ride
sôw' ing	scattering seed	rôad	way
lôde	a mineral vein	rôwed	did rôw
lôad	burden	rôwed	having rôws
lôwed	called as an ox	sêem' ing	appearing
		sêam' ing	making seams

**Elliptical exercise.** Complete the sense by filling the ellipses. The — young girl has lost her —. The man is — tares in the field and his wife is — tears in his shirt. The horseman — along the — while I — down the river. The cattle — after a — of hay.

## LESSON XXXVIII.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

hănd' some	not hănd' some	měas' ūred	not măzh' ūrd
tŭsks	not tŭs's	ěl' ě phants	not ěl' ūf ūnts
l' vo ry	not l'v' ry	ō ver sē' er	not ov' er sēer
să gŭ' cioŭs	not sŭ găsh' ūs	vĕn' geănçe	not ven' jŭnz
ex' âm' ĩne	not ex âm' ĩne		

**Words of more than one meaning.** Spell, define, and use:

trunk = a chest, main part of the body, an elephant's nose  
yard = three feet, a small enclosure  
hide = skin, to conceal  
plain = smooth, clear, to smooth, a carpenter's tool

mĕn	ôwe	ŭs?	Wĕe	bôôts	ftt	yôŭr	fôôt.
ĕ y ũ	ô	ŭ ē ŭ y	ĕ i	ô ŭ ŵ	ŭ y ŭ ě	ŭ ŵ	ô ũ

The *trunk* of a tree lies in the *yard*. It is *plain* to be seen your *trunk* is full. An elephant's *trunk* is a *yard* long. Compose other similar sentences.

**The affixes, let, ock, and ling, often mean little.**

Add *let*, *ock*, or *ling* to each of the following words and tell its meaning :

duck+	goose+	bird+	cut+	bull+
brook+	stream+	dear+	lake+	eye+
owl+	river+	isle+	hill+	eagle+x

**Parts of clothing.** Spell and pronounce :

hăt	bôôts	côl' lar
căp	shôes	nêck' tie
bôn'net (not bŭn)	slîp' pers	cra văt'
mîts	găit' ers	vêst
mî't' tens	săn' dals	côr' set
glôves	sôcks	tū' nic (not tôô)
găunt' lets	hôse	wăis' cōat
wrăp' per	stôck' ings	man til' lâ
blouse (not blouse)	drăw' ers	chēm' ise'
jăck' et	ă' pron (ă' pŭrn)	păn ta lêts'
trou' sers (not zez)	măn' tle	păn ta lôons'
gown	păr' a sôl	pêt' ti cōat

## LESSON XXXIX.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce :

ös' trîch	not ös trîj	măn' age	not măn' îge
fa tîgue'	not fa tîg'	pur sŭed'	not pur shŭed'
A mër' i cà	not A măr' i kî	Eŭ' rope	(yŭ' rūp)

VOWEL KEY:	Căll	now	boy	I	ăm	nôt	făr.	Măy
EQUIVALENTS:	ă ô	ow ou	oy oi	î ĩ	ă ă	ô â	ă	ă é

For pronunciation of words in final *a* see Lesson XLII.

**The affix, ed, means did;** as, *tend' ed* = did tend; *leaped* = did leap. It always forms a syllable by itself after *t* or *d*. In most other cases it has the sound of *d* after a *flat* and of *t* after a *sharp*.

*After t and d* — mend-ed; rent-ed; sound-ed; faint-ed

*After a flat* — barbed; weaved; prized; bathed

*After a sharp* — marked; drooped; lathed; passed

When *ed* does not form a syllable by itself, but it is desired to have it pronounced so, a small mark is placed over the *e*; as, parchèd, callèd, wingèd.

**Read,** first with one set of words, then with the other:

Ostriches { go about } in { small } { flocks }  
                  { roam } { little } { companies }

This { strange } { bird } is { called } the ostrich.  
      { odd } { fowl } { named }

**Things in the work-basket.** Spell and pronounce:

tape	spóolſ	silk	böd' kin
thread	côt' ton	thím' ble	nēed' dle-bóók
twist	lín' en	scíſ' ſorſ	pín'-cūsh' iſn

**These are to do or make.** Spell and pronounce:

sēam	hēm	bräid	gūs' set
bänd	fěll	piēce	flouſce
gōre	stitch	gūth' er	frill
sew (sō)	därn	tūck	em broid'er

**Mark the pronunciation of—**

with	was	of	often	whole
few	what	there	why	hour
long	were	been	who	ere

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōôts	fit	yoſr	foôt.
ē ū ſ	ō	ū ē ſ ſ y	ē ī	ō ū ŵ	ī ſ ſ ſ ē	ſ ŵ	ō ſ ſ

## LESSON XL.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

plăç' id	not plā' cid	hŭn' dreds	not hŭn' derds
hīs' to ry	not hīs' try	ōbē' dī ěnt	not o bēd' ient

**The suffix, ly, means like.** Add *ly* to each of the following words and tell its meaning:

cold +	man +	rapid +	mean +
snug +	swift +	common +	serious +
glad +	soft +	right +	slender +
slow +	wild +	crooked +	warm +

**Sometimes two or three suffixes are joined to the same word:** as, harm *ful ly* = like full of harm. Tell the meaning of the following words:

sorrowfully	joyfully	peacefully
carefully	wrongfully	hatefully
gleefully	playfully	rightfully

**In oral spelling** the syllables should not be *pronounced*, but should be indicated by a slight pause after each. When *ed* does not form a syllable by itself it should not be separated, in syllabication, from the rest of the word; as, climbed *not* climb ed.

**Names applied to the Deity** should always begin with a capital.

Gōd	The Sōn	The E tēr' nal
Lōrd	The Fāth' er	The Īn' fi nite
Christ	The Wōrd	The Cre ā' tor
Jēs us	The Lām̄b	The Āl might' y

**VOWEL KEY:** Căll now boy I ăm nōt far. Măy  
**EQUIVALENTS:** ă ō ow ou oy oi ĩ ȳ ă ē ō ă ă ē

Dē' i tŷ      The Sāv' iour      The Su prēme' Bē' ing  
 Je hō' vāh      The Hō'ly Ghōst      The Ōm nīp' o tēnt  
 Prōv' i dençe      The Hō'ly Spīr' it      The Ōm' nī prēs' ent

## LESSON XLI.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce :

brēadth *not* brēath      hōr' ri ble *not* hōr' ri ble  
 ěn' ġine *not* ĩn' ĵūn, ěn' ĵine      pur sūe' *not* sūe, ſūe

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce, and define:

- |  |                              |   |
|--|------------------------------|---|
| 1 { one's<br>once                          | belonging to one<br>one time | 5 { toũgh (tũf) strong<br>tũft a bunch        |
| 2 { pũff' ing<br>pũf' fin                  | panting<br>a sea-bird        | 6 { thrōwn hurled<br>thrōne seat of authority |
| 3 { roũgh (rũf) uneven<br>rũff a frill     |                              | 7 { strāight direct<br>strāit narrow          |
| 4 { rĩng to sound a bell<br>wřing to twist |                              | 8 { wrōte did write<br>rōte memory            |

**Select the right word :**

We sailed (7) through the (7) s of Dover. (4) the bell but do not (4) it off. The jay has a (5) on its head. The (5) beef was (6) to the dog. I saw him (1). It is (1) duty to go to church.

**Words of more than one meaning.** Spell, define and use :

bills the beaks of birds, accounts, bank notes  
 mere = only, a lake

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ft	yoŭr	fōōt.
ō ũ	ō	ū ē ũ ŷ	ē ī	ō ũ ũ	ī ŷ ũ ē	ū ũ	ō ũ

felt = did feel, a kind of cloth

fit = proper, a convulsion

fall = tumble, a season of the year, decrease

Do you pay your *bills* with bank *bills*? The *mere* is so small that it is a *mere* pond. He *felt* proud of his *felt* hat. It is not *fit* to eat. In *fall* the leaves *fall* from the trees.

## LESSON XLII.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce :

thrēat' en ing not thrēat' ning brīst' ling not brīst' ling  
 prōs' pects not prōs' pec's eqv' ert not cōv' ert  
 con vën' iënt not con vë' nē ent chēr' ry not chā' ry

**Words of more than one meaning.** Spell, define, and use :

saw = did see, a carpenter's tool, a saying, to cut  
 cheat = to deceive, a deceiver

looked = gazed, seemed

I *looked* at the mountains that *looked* so high. I never *saw* a *saw* *saw* as that *saw* *saws*. The rogue is a *cheat* and will *cheat* you.

**The suffix, wise, means way or manner ; as, lengthwise, crosswise, otherwise = from end to end way, from side to side way, other way. This suffix is often corrupted into ways ; as, sideways, for sidewise.**

Add *ways* or *wise* to each of the following words and tell their meaning :

end+

al(l)+

no+

long+

like+

least+

slant+

straight+

VOWEL KEY:

EQUIVALENTS:

Câll

now

boy

I

ăm

nôt

făr.

Măy

â ô

ow ou

oy oi

ī y

ă ě

ô â

ū

ă ě

Ca

ā in

A-oi

Beg

words

Toron

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bōld

bōwled

bōlled

fūrş

fūrze

Dict

Hang th

Who bo

was a vi

mën

ě ū ű

**Caution.** Final *a* unaccented is like a *brief* sound of *ä* in *fär*, and is correctly represented by *ä* as in *whät*.  
A-oid *ä* or *i*. Spell and pronounce :

Em' má	cöm' má	a rō' má
ěx' trā	sō' fā	āl' ge brā
mī' cā	sō' dā	Ot' ta wā

## LESSON XLIII.

**Begin with capitals:** (1) All proper names and words derived from them; as, Canada, Canadian, John, Toronto, Frenchman. (2) Titles of office or honor; as, the *Queen* of England; John Brown, *Esq.*, *Dear Sir*.

When the title without the name is used, use a capital only when the title-holder is spoken *to*; as, Good-morning, *Doctor*; have you seen the Hamilton *doctor* and the *general* from England?

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce, and define :

bōld	confident	foul	wicked, dirty
bōwled	threw a ball	fowl	a bird
bōlled	having bōlls or pods	vile	wicked, base
fūrş	skins	vī' ol	a musical instrument
fūrze	a shrub	vī' al	a small bottle

**Dictation exercise.** There has been some *foul* play. Hang the *furs* on the *furze* bush. That *fowl* is very *bold*. Who *bowed* at cricket to-day? The flax is well *bolled*. It was a *vile* act. Get a *vial* of oil.

měn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēc	bōôts	ftt	yoŭr	foôt.
ě u ā	ō	ŭ e r o y	ē i	ō ŭ ō	ī ŷ ū ě	ŭ w	ō ŭ

**Give two meanings** for each of the following words:

tired <i>not ti' ūrd</i>	dates	green	right
shade	want <i>or wānt</i>	point	stop
trains	smell	care	cook
edg' es	tell	cröss	form

**Things in the pantry** and pronounce:

pän	träy	bōt' tle
jär	sieve	cän' nis ter
jüg	chēst	cröck' er ŷ
mũg	fläsk	pre sērves'
		pīck' les

## LESSON XLIV.

**The word, oh,** should always be followed by an exclamation-point. It is used to express strong feeling. The word, O, is used before the names of persons addressed, and should never be followed by an exclamation-point; as, Oh! how can you think so? O John, don't do that.

**A period (.)** is placed at the end of sentences and after abbreviations; as, Dr. for Doctor; Mr. for Mister; Geo. for George. The period is considered part of the abbreviation.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

blän' ket	<i>not blän' ket</i>	slēek	<i>not sliēek</i>
träv' el ler	<i>not träv' ler</i>	rōōts	<i>not rōōts</i>

**The affix, ing, means continuing;** as, walking=continuing to walk. It should be pronounced, *ing*, the

VOWEL KEY:	Cäll	now	boy	I	ām				
EQUIVALENTS:	ä ö	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē				Māy ā ē

ing words:

right  
stop  
cook  
form

ice:

tle  
nis ter  
k' er ŷ  
ërves'

vowel being lightly sounded but the *ng* plainly sounded. Pupils are apt to say *dó' ùn*, *gō' ùn*, for *doing, going*; or they go to the other extreme, and lay nearly equal stress on both parts of the word; as, *dó' ñng'*, *gō' ñng'*.

**Caution.** Do not omit the *t* after *e*, nor in *sts*. Spell and pronounce:

neſts	facts	coasts	in ſiſts'
paſtes	boasts	tracts	ghosts
fiſts	trýſts	twiſts	di rěct' ly

## LESSON XLV.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

frög	not frög	when ě'er'	not when ě'er'
suġ ġěst' ed	not suj jěst' ed	cā/m	not cām
ex ěr' tions	not ex ěr' tions	one' self	not ones' self
rāth' er	not rūth' er	něst' lings	not nēs' lings
in dūced'	not in dōōst'	ex ĩst' ence	not ex ĩst' ence

**Caution.** Do not drop *d* after *n*, nor in *lds*. Spell and pronounce:

holds	builds	folds	fields
stands	frānds	mends	ex pānds'

**Contractions in common use.** The teacher should dictate the *words contracted*, and require the pupils to spell and pronounce the *contractions*:

I'm	isn't	we're	ě'er	Jan.	Mon.
I'd	weren't	didn't	o'er	Feb.	Tu.
I've	who'd	you've	wouldn't	Mar.	Wed.
I'll	haven't	can't	they're	Apr.	Thur.

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ñt	yōūr	fōōt.
ō ŷ ŷ	ō	ū ē ŷ ŷ	ē ŷ	ō ŷ ŷ	ŷ ŷ ŷ	ŷ ŷ	ō ŷ

he's	doesn't	don't	that's	Aug.	Fri.
he'd	hasn't	they'll	we'll	Sept.	Sat.
he'll	we've	where's	she's	Oct.	Sun.
it's	we'd	what'e'r	'twill	Nov.	Mr.
'tis	she'll	where'er	won't	Dec.	Mrs.
'twas	aren't	when'e'r	thou'rt	Ont.	Messrs.

In contraction, *it is* (it's) becomes *it's*, because the sharp, *t*, and the flat, *s*, being of different classes, cannot be sounded together. *Ain't* is an improper contraction for *am not*, *are not*. Say, *I'm not*, *they aren't*. *Hain't* for *has not* or *have not* is also improper. *Won't* is strictly a contraction of *would not*, but it is commonly used for *will not*. *Don't* is a contraction of *do not*, therefore the expressions, *he don't*, *she don't*, *it don't*, are incorrect. Although the foregoing contractions are in common use they are inelegant, except those in the last two columns. They are used only in conversation (oral and written), and in poetry.

Jän' ü ä rÿ *not* Jän' yÿr ÿ, Jän' ü ä' rÿ  
 Fëb' rü ä rÿ *not* Fëb' ü ä' rÿ, Fëb rü ä rÿ  
 Tues' day *not* Tùes' day, Chûes' day  
 Wëdnes' day (Wënz' day) *not* Wëd'nës day, Wëd' ënz day.  
 Mrs. (pronounced Mïs' is when coupled with a lady's name) *not* Mïs' üz, Mïs' tress.  
 Meßs' rs. (Mësh' ürz) *not* Mëss' ürz.

## LESSON XLVI.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

vic' to ry *not* vic' try      new's' pā per *not* nôô's' pā per  
 ūr' chÿnş *not* ūr' chÿnş      dög' gÿe *not* dög' gē

VOWEL KEY: Cāll    now    boy    I    ām    nōt    fūr.    Māy  
 EQUIVALENTS: ā ō    ow ou    oy oi    ī y    ä ē    ō ā    ū    ā ē

lōst	not lōst	'twās' n't	not 'twūs' n't
dū' ty	not dōō' ty	būteh' er	not būteh' er

**Words of more than one meaning.** Spell, define, and use:

tramp = a walk, to walk, a vagabond

sort = kind, to cull

spot = a mark, a blemish, a place

fair = just, a show, light-colored

I hope we shall have *fair* weather for the *fair*, and that the judges' decisions will be *fair*. The horse that stood on that *spot* had a *spot* on his forehead.

**What boys sometimes are.** Spell and pronounce:

wise	wit' tŷ	fāith' fŷl	pā' tient (pā' shent)
crōss	noi' sŷ	ŷn cĭv' il	respĕct' fŷl (not spĕk)
rūde	mĕr' rŷ	sĭn cĕre'	bois' ter oŷs
dŷll	stŷ' pid	mĭrth' fŷl	ĭm pĕrt' ĭ nĕnt
mān' lŷ	fōōl' ish	stĕad' fast	ĭn ġĕn' ŷ oŷs
bū' sŷ (bĭz' zŷ)	plāy' fŷl	ŷn tĭ' dŷ	ĭn ġĕ' nĭ oŷs

## LESSON XLVII.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

ĕn gāged'	not ĭn gāged'	vĕ' he ment ly	not vĕ hĕ' ment ly
wĭnd' lass	not win' lass	de scĕnd' ing	not dĭs ĕnd' ing
lĕngth	not lĕnth	ġĕn' er ous ly	not ġĕn' rous ly

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce and define:

mĭ' ner	one who mines	boundŷ	springs, limits
mĭ' nor	one under age	bounce	to spring, rebound

mĕn	ōwe	ŷs?	Wĕe	bōōts	ft	yoŷr	fōōt.
ĕ ŷ ŷ	ō	ŷ ŷ ŷ ŷ	ĕ ĭ	ō ŷ ŷ	ŷ ŷ ŷ	ŷ ŷ	ō ŷ

rē'-signs' signs again  
re signs' yields

find discover  
fined made pay penalty

**Dictation.** The poor old *miner* was *fined* for the offence. A boy or girl under twenty-one years of age is a *minor*. My dog *bounds* after my ball when I make it *bounce*. If he *re-sign* his name, he will *resign* his rights.

**Words of more than one meaning.** Spell, define, and use:

shaft = the entrance to a mine, part of a carriage  
second = next after the first, a portion of time, an abettor  
mount = a mountain, to go up  
rocks = huge stones, moves from side to side

**A prefix** is an addition to the *beginning* of a word; as, *misuse* = to use wrongly.

**The prefix, mis, means wrong or wrongly.**  
Tell the meaning of the following words:

mistake	miscall	misunderstanding
misjudge	misconduct	mispronunciation
misspend	missend	misused
misdeeds	missent	misstatement
misplace	misspell	misbehavior

## LESSON XLVIII.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

mān' ger	not mǎn' ger	vīne' yard	not vīne' yǎrd
lūsh' ious	(lūsh' ūs)	nār' rōw	not nār' rū
tōr' toise	or tōr' toise	mōcked	not mōcked
cliff	not clift	būz' i nēs	(bīz' nēs)

**VOWEL KEY:** Cāll now boy l ām nōt fār. Māy  
**EQUIVALENTS:** ā ō ow ou oy oi ī ŷ ā ē ō ā ā ā ē

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce, and define :

file	a rasp	slōw	tardy
phī' al	a small bottle	slōe	a wild plum
prize	a reward	nīt	an insect's egg
pries	inquires narrowly	knīt	to weave with needles
price	value	hied	hurried
chānce	accident	hide	skin
chānts	sacred songs	cliff	a crag
lōw' er	further down	clōft	a split
low' er	to darken	clōf	a music sign
ex cūse'	to pardon	wāit	to tarry
ex cūse'	a good reason	wēight	heaviness
ūn ā' ble	not able	tēars	water from the eyes
ēn ā' ble	to make able	tiērs	rows
ad vīce'	counsel	hēed	care
ad vīse'	to give advice	hē'd	he would, he had
wīnș	gains	pāce	a step
wīnșe	to flinch	pāys	makes payment

**Dictation.** While the swift *hare waits* the slow tortoise *wins* the race. *He'd advise* you to *heed* good *advice*. By *chance* I heard the evening *chants*. What was the *price* of the *prize*? Bring a *file* for my saw and a *phial* of oil for my cart. *Wait* till I find the *weight* of the *hide*.

## LESSON XLIX.

**The prefixes, un, and, dis, mean not or opposite.** Tell the meaning of the following words :

un ti' dy	un vēil'	un kīnd'
un tōld'	dis hōn'or	un build'
mēn ē ū ŋ	ōwe ō	ūs? ū ē ŷ ŷ ŷ
Wēe ē ī	bōōts ō ū w	fit ī ŷ ŷ ē
	yoŭr ŋ w	fōōt. ō ū

un fäir'	dis o béy'	dis prôve'
un like'	dis trüst'	dis pläce'
un sêen'	un trûe'	dis loy' al

Observe that *dîs* coming before an accented syllable beginning with a vowel or silent *h*, is pronounced *dîz*; as, *dîs ā' ble*, *dîs hōn' or*.

**The suffix, less, means without.** Tell the meaning of the following words:

ûse' less	heärt' less	wît' less	shāme' less
härm' less	cāuse' less	list' less	hēed' less
fāult' less	tāste' less	cāre' less	pît' i less

Repeat the meaning of the foregoing words; as, harm-less, without harm, *innocent*; careless, without care, *heedless*; heartless, without heart, *unkind*.

**Things in the dining-room.** Spell and pronounce:

cûp	förk	sîl' ver	crû' et
spôôn	plāte	göb' let	cās' ter
bôwl	sāu' çer	pî'tch' er	plāt' ter
gläss	lā' dle	tā' ble	tüm' bler
knife	nāp' kin	sîde' bôard	tu rēen'

## LESSON L.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

shād' ōw	not shād' dū	con vōl' vū lūs	not vōl' vūl ūs
list' ened	(lis' nd)	thou' sands	not thou' sūn's
hās' ened	(hās' nd)	lēis' ūre ly	not lēis' ūre ly
thîth' er	not thîth' er	rēst' less	not rēs' less

VOWEL KEY:	Call	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	für.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō ā	ū	ā ē

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce, and define:

drôops	hangs down	tî' ny	small
drôps	falls down	tîn' ny	like tin
pôol	standing water	börn	brought forth
pull	to draw	börne	carried
māze	a puzzle, labyrinth	bôurn	a limit
māize	Indian corn	sēns' es	wits
māce	husk of nutmeg	cēn' sus	enumeration of
māce	an ornamental staff		people
wāves	undulations	pōur' ing	emptying out
wāives	abandons	pōr' ing	studying closely
ēdge	margin	ēx cept'	unless, but
ēteh	to engrave	āc cept'	to receive willingly

**The suffix, er, means more, or one that does or makes something.** Tell the meaning of:

bāk' er	spēll' er	slōw' er
bright' er	wild' er	spoil' er
ōld' er	ūpp' er	rēad' er
stārt' er	nēar' er	beār' er
hīgh' er	sōrt' er	tāll' er

**Name similar words** and give their meaning.

**The suffix, est, means most.** Tell the meaning of the following words:

swift' est	hārd' est	mēan' est
mild' est	fleēt' est	fāir' est
new' est	lōn' gēst	sōon' est
brāv' est	quēer' est	bright' est
grānd' est	blind' est	greāt' est
plāin' est	strōn' gēst	pūr' est

**Name similar words** and give their meaning.

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	st	yoūr	fōōt.
ē u n	ō	ū ē r ō y	ē l	ō ū ō	ī y ū ē	ū ō	ō ū

## LESSON LI.

**Things in the parlor.** Spell and pronounce:

vāse	lounge	tās' sel	bräck' et
chāir	sō' fā <i>not</i> sō' fī	mīr' ror	cūsh' ign
grāte	cār' pet	pīet' ūre	pī ān' ō
scrēen	cūr' tain	pōr' trāit	ōt' to mǎn

**Things in the chamber.** Spell and pronounce:

crib	tow' el	crā' dle	wārd' rōbe
trūnk	bōl' ster	bēd' stēad ( <i>not</i> stīd)	cōv' er lēt
quilt	pīl' lōw	māt' tress <i>not</i> ma trāss'	coun' ter' pāne'
shēet	blāñ' ket	bū' reau (rō)	toi' let-sēt'

**The suffix, ness, means state of being.** Tell the meaning of the following words:

glād' ness	wīck' ed ness	swēet ness
wēak' ness	hēlp' less ness	mīld' ness
hārm' less ness	wīld' ness	mēan' ness

**The suffix, ish, means somewhat, or like.** Tell the meaning of the following words:

bläck' ish	swēet' ish	gīrl' ish
child' ish	fōol' ish	boy' ish
clown' ish	sālt' ish	brown' ish

**The prefix off, means from.** Tell the meaning of the following words:

ōff' spring	ōff' cast	ōff'-scour' ings
ōff' shoot	ōff' set	ōff'-scum

**Name other words ending in *ness*, or *ish*, and tell their meaning.**

VOWEL KEY:	Call	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fūr.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō ā	ū	ā ē

## LESSON LII.

**The suffix, en, means made of, or to make.**

Tell the meaning of the following words :

bläck' en	göld'en	děad' en	sădd' en
ěarth' en	wóód' en	děep' en	bright' en
quĭck' en	lěad' en	chěap' en	hărd' en

**The suffixes, able and ible, mean able, fit to be, causing.** Tell the meaning of the following words :

rěad' a ble	di vĭs' i ble	chānge' a ble
ěat' a ble	re mărċ' a ble	pěace' a ble

**Name other words** ending in *en, able, or ible*, and tell their meaning.

**The prefix, out, means beyond; and, over, means above.** Tell the meaning of the following words :

out grōw'	out lěap'	out ride'
over flōw'	over lăp'	over rĭde'

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce, and define:

cūr' rot	a root	nēeds	requires
cār' at	a small weight	knēads	mixes dough
cā' ret	a writing mark	dĭes	ceases to live
plāce	locality	dĭes	for coining
plāice	a fish	dĭce	for gaming

**Dictation.** Place a *caret* where the omitted word or letter should come in. Diamonds are weighed by the *carat*, and *carrots* are weighed by the pound. *Dice* are small cubes used for gaming, but *dies* are used for stamping coin. Place the *plai*ce in water lest it die.

mĕn	ōwe	ūs?	Wĕe	mōōs	fit	yoŭr	fōōt.
ō u a	ō	ū ē r ō y	ē i	ō ā ō	ī y ū ē	ō ō	ō ū

## LESSON LIII.

**Noises that animals make.** Spell and pronounce

yēlp	blēat	crōw	crȳ
howl	brāy	grünt	bārk
būzz	cāck' le	scrēam	bēl' lōw
gōb' ble	clūck	crōak	bāy
quāck	pēep	squēal	pūr
whīne	nēigh	whīs' le	chīr' rup
growl	chīrp	drōne	scrēech
meŵ	whīn' nȳ	hiss	shriēk
twit' ter	snōrt	lōw	hūm
cāw	squēak	whīt	mōan
cōō	rōar	lāugh (lāf)	squāll

**Name the animals and the sounds they make ;**  
as, dogs yelp, wolves howl, flies buzz, turkeys gobble, etc.

## LESSON LIV.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

tōōthed	not tōōthed	as pār' a gus	not as pār' a gus
ās' ters	not ās' ters	tū' lip	not tū'lip, chū'lip
chēst' nut	not chēst'nut	trēm' ū lōūs	not tēm' ū' lous
cū' ri ous	not cūr' yūs	Unīt'ed States	not Ū' nited

**Tell the meaning** of the following words with the different suffixes added:

cold + er, est, ly, ness  
sweet + er, est, ly, ness

hope + ful, less, fulness  
help + ful, less, fulness

<b>VOWEL KEY:</b>	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fūr.	Māy
<b>EQUIVALENTS:</b>	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō á	ū	ā é

\* g  
\* ti  
\* h  
\* rē

T  
wor  
wrāp  
wrīst  
wrīt  
wrōt  
wrȳ

W

pēn  
rū' le  
tāb' l  
blōt'  
e rā' s

Thi

vērse  
prōse  
hȳm  
spēech  
rȳme  
psālm

\* Chan

mēn  
ē ū ā

\* grēed' y + er, est, ly, ness

\* tī' dy + er, est, ly, ness

\* hăp' py + er, est, ly, ness

\* rēad' y + er, est, ly, ness

căre + ful, less, fulness

hărm + ful, less, fulness

chănge + ful, less, fulness

\* pī' ty + ful, less, fulness

## LESSON LV.

**The letter, w, is silent before r in the following words.** Spell and pronounce them :

wrăp	wrĕst	wrĕck	wrĕath	wrĭn' kle
wrist	wrĕtch	wrăth	wrĕathe	wrăn' gle
write	wrŏng	swŏrd	wrĕn	wrĭg' gle
wrŏte	wrĕak	wrăith	wrĭng	wrĕst' le
wrŷ	wrŏth	wrĭthe	wrŭng	wrĕnch

**Writing materials.** Spell and pronounce:

pĕn	pĕn' cil	quill	quĭre (not quĭ' er)
ră' ler	wă' fer	lĕt' ter	pă' per
tăb' let	fŏôls' căp	rĕam	rŭb' ber
blŏt' ter	ĭn'k' stănd	pĕn' knĭfe	dĭ' a ry
e ră' ser	ĕn' ve lŏpe	mŭ' ci lage	pŏrt fŏl' iŏ

**Things written or printed.** Spell and pronounce:

vĕrse	băl' lad	pŏ' em (not pŏm)
prŏse	pŏst' er	ĕs săy' (not ĕs' să)
hŷmn	nŏ' tĭce	plă cărd' (not plăc' ard)
spĕech	lĕt' ter	păr' a grăph (not păr' a grăf)
răyme	chăp' ter	dră' mă (or drăm'-ă)
psălm	re pŏrt'	cŏl' ūmn (not cŏl' yŭm)

\* Change final *y* into *i* before adding the suffix.

mĕn	ŏwe	ŭs?	Wĕe	bŏôts	fl	yŏŭr	fŏôt.
ĕ ŭ ű	ŏ	ŭ ŷ ű ű ű	ĕ i	ŏ ŭ ű	ŷ ű ű	ŏ ű	ŏ ű

plāy	joŭr' nal	nār' ra tīve ( <i>not</i> nār)
ī'tem	sōng	sōn' net ( <i>not</i> sōn' net)
tāle	ad drēss'	re vieŭ' ( <i>not</i> rē' vieŭ)
stō' rŷ	ōr ā' tion	pār' a phrāse ( <i>not</i> pār')

**Mark the pronunciation** of the words in the following stanza :

Abide with me ! fast falls the eventide :  
 The darkness deepens ; Lord, with me abide !  
 When other helpers fail, and comforts flee,  
 Help of the helpless, O abide with me !

VOWEL KEY:	Call	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō ā	ā	ā ē

me  
 hig  
 ing  
 to in  
 espe  
 to p  
 prop  
 cent  
 In  
 plain  
 orief  
 d'nt.  
 dant  
 simil  
 of on

W  
 pronc  
 rēt' i  
 mār'  
 dīs' s  
 hēlm  
 bŭtch

mēn  
 ē ū ā

## PART III.

## LESSON I.

THE pronunciation of the English language is in a great measure arbitrary. Good present usage is always the highest authority, but good usage differs. It is exceedingly difficult, by any system of marking the pronunciation, to indicate the exact sound of every letter in every word — especially in the unaccented syllables. An approximation to perfect accuracy is all that can be attained. *When the proper sound is given to the accented syllables the unaccented are least apt to be wrong.*

In the last syllable of *abundant* the sound is neither plain *dănt* nor plain *dănt*, but an indefinite sound of the briefest possible length sufficient to voice the consonants, *d'nt*. While a *bŭn'' dănt'* is vulgar, a *bŭn'' dănt'* is pedantic. The cause of the mispronunciation of this and similar words, is the effort to give *two* accents instead of *one*.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

rĕt' i nŭe	not rĕt' i nŭe	ter rĭf' ic	not tĕr' rĭf' ic
măr' riage	not măr' rāge	lēaped	not lĕpt
dĭs' so lŭte	not dĭs' sŏ lŏôt	tŏw'ards	not tŏrds
hĕlm	not hĕl' ūm	re lă' tŏr	not re lă' tŏr
bŭtch' er	not bŏôch' er	Ēng' land	(ĭng' gland)

mĕn	ŏwe	ŭs?	Wĕe	bŏôts	ftt	yoŭr	fŏôt.
ĕ ŭ a	ŏ	ŭ ɛ r ɔ y	ĕ i	ŏ ŭ w	ɪ y ŭ ĕ	ŭ w	ŏ ŭ

brill' iant	not bril li ant	māin'-yārd'
läughed (läft)	not läft	ëm bärk'
bÿ'-and-bÿ'	not bīn' bÿ, bīm' bÿ	ën cou'r' aged

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

cōn' trāct	a bargain	rēach	to arrive at
con trāct'	to bargain	rēch	to heave
vēs' sels	ships	zērch	a rogue
vās' sals	slaves	com mänd'ed	ordered
yōke	to unite	com mēnd'ed	praised
yōlk	part of an egg	mān' tles	garments
liēge	lord	mān tels	shelves
lēdge	shelf	vā' ri oūs	different
Sir	title of honor	vā' riēs	changes
Sire	father	voīce	spoken sound
āl rēad' ŷ	now	vīce	wickedness
āl' rēad' ŷ	all prepared	vīse	a tool
fōr' tÿ	a number	vīēs	contends
fōr' tē	strong	ēach	every one
fōrte	what one excels	itch	a disease
	in	ghāst' lÿ	hideous
sāil' ors	seamen	ghōst' lÿ	spiritual
sāil' ers	things that sail	drōpped	fell
cāsks	barrels	drōoped	hung down
cāsques	(cāsks) helmets	bōre	carried
bōard	deck of a ship,	bōar	male pig
	plank	mōrn' ing	part of day
bōred	did bore	mōurn' ing	grieving
hārd'er	more difficult	at tēnd' ance	(ns) presence
ār' dor	zeal	at tēnd' ants	(nts) waiters
crāsh	to fall with noise	dīs'tant	remote
crūsh	to bruise	dīs' tance	remoteness

<b>VOWEL KEY:</b>	Call	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
<b>EQUIVALENTS:</b>	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō ā	ā	ā ē

mēn  
ē v a

nō' bla man	a peer	faint	weak
nō' ble mǎn'	a good man	fēint	pretence
āl to gēth' er	entirely	fēigned	pretended
āl to gēth' er	all in comp my	lōrd	a nobleman
prēs' ence	(ns) state of be-	lānd	to praise
	ing present	ac ċept'	to receive
prēs' ents	(nts) gifts	ex ċept'	all but
pre šents'	(nts) gives	wōe	misfortune
knēes	part of the body	whō' ā }	
niēce	a relative	whō }	stop

**Dictation exercise.** The throne was thrown down. Sailors are not always good sailors. His attendance gave good attendance. Why are you in mourning this morning? He feigned or made a feint to faint. Are all ready already? They went together to gather flowers. A nobleman is not always a noble man. For forty years he played the piano-forte. The beggar will accept nothing except money. He never accepted any presents in our presence. The helm is made of elm or oak. He varies his lessons in various ways.

## LESSON II.

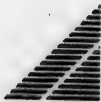
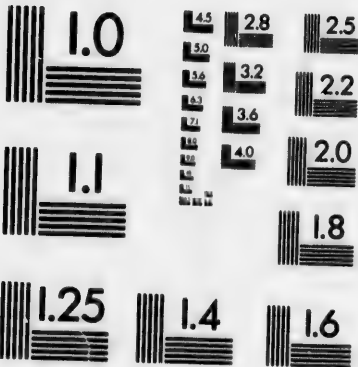
In poetry lines that rhyme with each other are written or printed at the same distance from the left side of the page. Words not allowable in prose are often used in poetry by what is called *poetic license*; as, *lit* instead of *lighted*. In *common metre* the lines contain alternately eight and six syllables. A poem is said to be *indented* when the lines begin unevenly and their beginnings look like *teeth*. "Cassabianca" is *common metre*, and *indented*.

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ft	yoūr	fōōt.
ē v ā	ō	ū ē r o y	ē i	ō ū ō	I y ū ē	ū w	ō ū



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**In nautical language** the fore part of a vessel is called the *proW*, *stem*, or *bow*; the middle part, the *waist* or *amidships*; the hind part, the *stern*. The masts and long poles by means of which the sails are hoisted are called *spars*; the spar that projects from the bows is called the *bōwsprit*. A spar by means of which the foot of a sail is extended is called a *boom*. Anything on or in the vessel is said to be *aboard*; anything in the rear part of it, *aft* or *abaft*; upon its masts or sails, *aloft*; behind it, *astern*. A vessel riding on the water is *afloat*; loose from its moorings, *adrift*; stuck fast in shallow water, *aground*.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

<i>wrēath'</i> ing	<i>not wrēath' ing</i>	ŭp ōn'	<i>not ŭp ūn'</i>
<i>chiēf'</i> taĭn	<i>not chiēf' taĭn</i>	<i>de spāir'</i>	<i>not dīs pāir'</i>
<i>shōne</i>	<i>or shōn</i>	<i>shroud</i>	<i>not shroud</i>

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

<i>bōrne</i>	carried	<i>wrēck</i>	ruin
<i>bōrn</i>	brought forth	<i>rēck</i>	care
<i>lōne</i>	unfrequented	<i>a loud'</i>	audible, loudly
<i>lōan</i>	to lend	<i>al lowed'</i>	permitted
<i>gāl' lant</i>	brave, gay	<i>browș</i>	ridges, brinks
<i>gal lant'</i>	attentive to ladies	<i>browșe</i>	to nibble
<i>pēn' non</i>	a banner	<i>pōst</i>	a stake, to hurry
<i>pēn' nant</i>	a long narrow flag	<i>pōșed</i>	puzzled

**Dictation exercise.** We are not *allowed* to speak *aloud* in the class-room. The *bust* of General Scott has *burst* and fallen. Goats *brows* upon the mountain *brows*. Where to plant the *post* *posed* him. The blue *lone* sea

VOWEL KEY:	Căll	now	boy	I	ăm	nôt	făr.	Măy
EQUIVALENTS:	ă ô	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ă ē	ô á	ă	ă é

hath one. Little he'll *reck* if they let him sleep on. The beach was covered with the *wreck*. He has *borne* the mark since he was *born*. Money to *loan*. With *pennon* set and *pennant* gay the gallant vessel glides away.

## LESSON III.

**Phrases apt to be slurred.** Articulation should be full, clear, distinct, not as within the parentheses :

its neck (it snēck)      slightest sound (slightes'ound)  
turning its head (it sēd)      can scent danger (sen' danger)

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

Gi räffe'	not gür' äf'
ca mēl' o pärd	not cām' el lēp' ard
hōofs	not hōofs
dūr' ing	not dūr' ing
mīm ō' sà	not mīm ō' sà
be nēath'	not bē nēth'
ār' id	not ār' id
ō' a sēs	not ō ā' sēs
nāt' ūr al lŷ	not nāch' ūr al lŷ
A mēr' i cā	not A mār' i kī
Eū' rope	not yū' rōp, yūr' ūp
swift' lŷ	not swif' lŷ
men äg' er iēs	(men äzh' er ēz) not men äd' jūr iz
cqv' ered	not cōv' ered
scāree' lŷ	or skārs' lŷ, not skērs' lŷ
in' sēcts	not in' sēks
trāv' ell ing	not trāv' lŷng
strōñ' ġer	(strōng' ġer) not strōng' er

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ftt	yoŋr	fōōt.
ō ū ŋ	ō	ū ē ŷ ŷ	ē ī	ō ū ō	ī ŷ ū ē	ū ō	ō ū

**Wild animals** (continued). Spell and pronounce :

cou' gār	gō ril' là	zē' brā	not zē' brā'
lēop' ard	hý ē' nā	ba bóón'	not bāb' óón
pàn' ther	būf' fa lō	wál' rus	not wál' rus
mán' drill	kāñ ga rôó'	pör' cū pine	not cū
quāg' gā	ān' te lōpe	äýe'-äýe'	(ī'-ī')
gō' pher	jäck' ál	jäg' ũ är	not jäg' wūr
ō rāng'-ou' täng'	chin-chil' là	lā' má	not lām' á
ga zēlle'	pū' má	rñi nõç' e rös	
chīm pān' zèe	wöm' bat	híp po pót' a müs	
fēr' ret	bädg' er	wól ver ène' not wól' ver ène	
zē' bū	wēa' şel	cāt' a mount	
bī' son	slōth	är ma dīl' lō	

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

sights	views	sōars	flies high
sites	situations	sōres	ulcers
çites	quotes	sōurçe	beginning
plāins	level country	cāpt' ũre	seizure
plāneş	flat surfaces	cāp' tor	one who captures
slōpes	declivities	hāy	dried grass
slóops	small ships	hēy	an expression of joy
slōps	dirty water	ch?	an interjection of inquiry
gāit	walk	ād di' tion	(ād dīsh' ũn) increase
gāte	a passage	ē di' tion	(ē dīsh' ũn) publication

**Elliptical exercise.** Fill the ellipses with appropriate words. Strange — are to be seen on the — of ancient cities. The vulture — above the — of the Nile. What — was made to the last — of the book? So you have raked all the —, John, —? After the — of the city its — was knighted. Observe his awkward — as he enters the —.

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	I	ām	nót	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō á	ā	ā ē

## LESSON IV.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

moun' tain	not moun' tain	quar' rel	not quarl
squir' rel	not squirl	öc' cū pŷ	(kyŷ) not öc' cū pŷ
püt	not püt	för' ests	not för' ests, för' es's

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

lät' ter	after in place	träck	path, mark
lät' er	after in time	träct	a small pamphlet
täl' ents	abilities	dif' er	disagree
täl' gnş	claws	de fär'	to postpone

**Elliptical exercise.** Supply the omitted word: I prefer the former to the — but must have it not — than noon. The owl has no — for singing but is well supplied with —. He left temperance — in the hall and muddy — upon the doorstep.

**Words ending in le, el, en, and in, unaccented,** generally have the vowel in the unaccented syllable not only obscure but very brief—just sufficient to voice the consonants. Orthoëpist sometimes indicate this brevity by spelling the pronunciation of such words as shovel, woven, basin—shov'l, wov'n, bas'n. This creates a tendency to slur many dissyllables into monosyllables. The other extreme, sounding the unaccented vowel too plainly, is equally inaccurate. It is as improper to say pō'ēm', as pōme; jēw'el', as jūle or jōól; dū'el', as dūle or dōól. The vowel of an unaccented syllable next to an accented syllable is generally *short* and more or less

mēn	öwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōôts	fit	yoŷr	fōöt.
ē ŷ	ō	ū ē ŷ ŷ	ē ī	ō ŷ ŷ	ī ŷ ŷ	ū ŷ	ō ŷ

*obscure.* As a rule, if the accented syllable is properly sounded the unaccented syllables, spoken without conscious effort, will take care of themselves. Keep this in mind and spell and pronounce :

bā' sin	gär' den	rēck' on	trēas' on	cās' tle
briht' en	glād' den	shāk' en	tāk' en	fās' ten
coūš' in	hēav' en	shqv' el	wēas' el	ōf' ten
dqz' en	qv' en	shriv' el	wōv' en	būs' tle
göld' en	rāi' šin	sēv' en	wāk' en	jös' tle

## LESSON V.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce :

tēth' ered		rüst' ling	not rüst' ling
'twāš	not twūš	dew	not deŵ
ēre	not ēre	heārth	not hūrth
wērt	not wērt, wērt	ēmp' tŷ	not ēmp' tŷ
pās' tīme	not pās' tīm	dām' šel	
hōme' ward	not hōm' wārd'	ōf' ten-tīmes'	

is't (īst) See flats and sharps, page 10.

**Poets are not always careful** that the *rhythmical* accent shall coincide with the *word* accent. It is commonly, but erroneously, supposed that poetry is easier to read than prose. It is true that the rhythmical movement assists pupils to *speak the words*, but this same rhythmical movement is accountable for considerable mispronunciation and rapid, expressionless reading. The nursery rhyme, "Mary, Mary, quite contrary," has fixed in thousands of minds the incorrect pronunciation of "con' tra rŷ."

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ŷm	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy ōi	ī ŷ	ā ē	ō ā	ū	ū ē

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

dām	a beast's mother,	plōt	a small extent of
	to obstruct		ground, to plan
dāme	a lady of rank, a	plāt	a level piece of
	woman		ground, to plait
dāmz	to condemn	plēat	to crimp in narrow
drāfts	bills of exchange		folds
draughts	(drāfts) currents	plāit	to fold, to braid, a
	of air, potions		fold
wārm	having heat	plāte	a dish nearly flat
wōrm	a creeping animal	plāid	cross-striped
rōar	a loud noise	plāyed	did play
rōw' er	one who rows	whīth' er	which way
fēast	a banquet	whēth' er	which of two
fāst	abstinence from	pēers	equals ; looks nar-
	food		rowly
rāre	not common	piērs	the pillars of a
rēar	the hind part, to		bridge
	raise, not suffi-	fłōcks	numbers of birds
	ciently cooked	phlōx	a flowering plant
rēre	not sufficiently	hērs	belonging to her
	cooked	hēarse	a carriage for the
sēemed	appeared		dead .
sēamed	having seams	rā' ven	a black bird
lāne	a narrow road	rāv' en	to prey, to eat
lāin	remained at rest		greedily

**Dictation.** It has *lain* in the *lane* all day. It *seemed* to be *seamed*. *Flocks* of sparrows have destroyed the flowering *phlox*. A large *beech* grows near the *beach*. The *rower* heard the *roar* of the breakers. He *peers* under the bridge at the *piers*. The *hearse* is not *hers*.

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fit	yoūr	fōōt.
ē u n	ō	ū ē i o y	ē i	ō ū w	i y ū ē	ū w	ō ū

is properly  
without con-  
keep this in

cās 'tle  
fās' ten  
ōf' ten  
būs' tle  
jōs' tle

Spell and

rust' ling  
lew  
ürth  
mp' tŷ

hythmical  
t is com-  
easier to  
ovement  
hythmical  
onancia-  
nursery  
fixed in  
tion of

May  
a ē

**Elliptical exercise.** Take the lamb to its —. This — plant is hard to —. He hid the broken — in — or fold of his dress. You must — the lace into small —. There are more — in my house than — in my pocket-book. — you go I'll follow — you wish it or not.

## LESSON VI.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

ědġ' eș	not êdġ' eș	căr' riăġ eș	not cār' riăġ eș
hērb' age		Ār' abș or Ā' rabs	not Ā' rabs'
streġth	not strenth	Āf' ri cā	not Āf' ri kā, Āf' ri kȳ
firesh	not fi' ūrz	drăfts	not drăf's

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

wāveș undulations	de șerts'	dues, abandons
wāiveș foregoes, puts off	dēs' erts	barren tracts
mēanș intends, measures	deș șerts'	services of sweetmeats
miēnș countenances,	ō' a sīs	a fertile spot in a desert
a lōne' unaccompanied		
a lōan something lent	ō' a sēs	fertile spots in a desert
greāt' er larger		
grāt' er an instrument		

**Dictation.** A vegetable *grater* is *greater* than a nutmeg *grater*. I got a *loan* from him *alone*. He *waives* his right. Let us *desert* the table before the *dessert* is passed.

**Deserts** denotes what a person deserves, whether good or ill; *reward*, what he actually receives for conduct,

VOWEL KEY:	Call	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fūr.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ā ē	ō ā	ū	ā ē

good or bad; *claim*, what he has a right to demand; *worth*, his qualities; *merit*, his services. Good or ill *desert*; suitable *reward*; just *claim*; moral *worth*; great *merit*.

**We travel** on foot; on camels; on horseback; on canals, rivers, lakes, and seas in boats; on cars; in a

gǐg	slēd	sŭl' kŷ	coù pé'
căb	cōach	wăg' gōn	phă' e ton (fă')
hăck	çhăise	căr' riăge	ba roùche' (rôôsh')
cărt	bŭg' gŷ	ôm' ni bus	broùgh' am (brôô'm)
drăy	cŭt' ter	hōrse'-căr'	dil' i gence' (zhăns)
slēigh	chăr' i ot	stăge'-cōach'	whēel' bŭr' rōw (not bōr' rŭ)

## LESSON VII.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

yōn' der	not yon' der	măin tăin' or măin tăin'
blī' ther	not blī' ther	hăw' thōrn not hăw' thŭrn
ăf' ter nôon	not ăf ter nôon'	dīs pērse' not dīs pērse'
ō ver lōók'	not ō' ver lōók	mōôr not a rhyme of door

**The permanent compounds**, tonight, today, tomorrow, should be without hyphens.

**Heaven** and **Providence**, meaning the Deity, are spelled with capitals; but heaven, the abode of the good, and providence, foresight, are not.

**Oft** is not used in prose.

**The rhythmical accent** on the third syllable of *solitary* will be likely to cause pupils to mispronounce that word, as sŏl' i tă' ry, instead of sŏl' i ta ry.

měn	ōwe	ŭs?	Wēe	bôôts	fit	yoŭr	fôôt.
ě u a	ō	ŭ ē ŷ ŷ	ē i	ô ŭ ŷ	ŷ ŷ ŷ	ŭ w	ô ŷ

**In whistles**, the *t* is silent. It is also silent in the following words:

būs' tle	a pös' tle	jös' tle	öf' ten
bris' tle	e pīs' tle	hūs' tle	rūs' tle
cās' tle	chris't' mas	mois' ten	this' tle
chās' ten	grīs' tle	nēs' tle	wrēs' tle
chris't' en	fās' ten	söf' ten	pēs' tle
chěst' nut	glīs' ten	häst' en	līs't' en

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

mīn' ster	a cathedral church	wāll	a stone fence
mīn' is ter	a servant	wāul	a cat's cry
wōn' dered	marvelled	trācked	followed
wān' dered	roamed aimlessly	trāct	a district
fūr' ther	more in quantity	climb	to ascend
fār' ther	more in distance	clime	region

**Dictation.** I will not go any *farther* nor will I say anything *further* on the subject. Hear the cat's *waul* on the garden *wall*. We *tracked* them over a large *tract* of country. We *wondered* whither you had *wandered*.

## LESSON VIII.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

Āl ex ān' der	not Ēl ěx ān' der
ri dīc' ū loūs	not ri dīc' lūs
fa mīl i ār' i tỹ	(fa mīl yī ār' i tỹ)
lieū tēn' ant	or lēv tēn' ant, not lieū tēn' ant
colo' nel	(kūr' nel)

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ă ě	ō á	ü	ā ē

lent in the

ōf' ten  
rūs' tle  
thīs' tle  
wrēs' tle  
pēs' tle  
līst' en

spelling  
define :

one fence  
t's cry  
owed  
strict  
scend  
on  
will I say  
s want on  
e tract of  
red.

pell and

en' ant

ġĕn' er al	not ġĕn' er al
coŭrt' e oŭs	or cōurte' oŭs
nāt' ūr al	not nāch' ur al
quĕst' ĩn	(kwĕst' yŭn) not kwĕs' chŭn
re dŭced'	(re dŭst') not re dŭst', re jŭst'
tĕmpt' ed	not tĕmp' ted

**Dashes separate speeches** in dialogue when each speech does not form a paragraph by itself ; as,

"Captain?" — "Higher!" — "Major?" — "At last,"  
was the lofty response.

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

full	entirely occupied	hĭgh' er	more lofty
fōol	an unwise person	hĭre	salary, engage for pay
per mĭt' allow		colo'nel (kŭr' nel)	an army officer
pĕr' mit license			
mār'shal	a commander	kĕr' nel	a grain, central part
mār'tial (mār'shal)	warlike	stĕad' ŷ	firm
mān' ner mien		stŭd' ŷ	re search, applica- tion to books
mān' or	a noble estate		
prĭde	vanity, haughti- ness	rĕ' al	actual
pried	forced open	rĕel	a lively Scotch dance
ones(wŭnŷ)	single things	rŭde	uncivil, violent
once(wŭns)	a single time	rōod	a quarter of an acre
		rŭed	regretted

**Elliptical exercise.** It is best to — a guide if  
you wish to go —. The — wore a — air. A —  
is — of folly. He — the day he had been — to a  
stranger. The officer asked me to — him to examine  
my —. He — open the box. They danced a —  
Scotch —.

mĕn	ōwe	ŭs?	Wĕe	bōôts	ftt	yoŭr	fōôt.
ĕ ŭ n	ō	ŭ ē ŷ ō ŷ	ē l	ô ŭ w	ŷ ŷ ŭ ē	ŭ w	ô ŭ

**Words of similar meaning.** Spell and pronounce:

pär' don	tēr' ror	pride	böld
for gīve'	frīght'	háugh' ti nēss	där' Ing
ab şolve'	a lärm'	vän' i tŷ	bräve
ex cūse'	cōn ster nā'tion	con cēt'	fēar' less
ac quit'	ăp pre hēn' sion	ăr' ro gance	coŭr āge' oŭs
jūs' ti fŷ	fēar	dīş dāin'	in trēp' id

*Excuse* equals; *pardon* inferiors; *excuse* small faults; *pardon* great ones; *excuse* an unintentional wrong; *pardon* a crime; *forgive* a sin; *remit* a punishment. *Apprehension* of danger; a cry of *alarm*; a spectacle of *terror*; a sudden *fright*; an overwhelming *consternation*. A *proud* disposition shows itself in *haughty* manners. *Arrogance* of demand; *pride* of heart; *disdain* for inferiors; *vanity* of a weak mind. *Bold* in defence of truth; *daring* in military exploits; a *brave* soldier, *fearless* of danger; a *courageous* general; *intrepid* conduct; *undaunted* resolution.

**Words ending in "shun"** (tion, cion, etc.,) have their accent on the syllable before *shun*.

## LESSON IX.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

slēek	not slīk	trough(trōf)	not trōf
dēaf' en	not dēf' fen	Băb' y lon	not Băb' lon
ēnds	not ěnz	pŭmp' kins	not pŭn' kinz, nor
friēnds	not frēnz		pŭm' kinz
stōcks	not stōks	bŭck' whēat	not bŭck whēat'
mōrt' gāge	not mōrt' gīg	hō tēl'	not hō' tēl

<b>VOWEL KEY:</b>	Căll	now	boy	I	ăm	nōt	făr.	Măy
<b>EQUIVALENTS:</b>	ă ō	ow ou	oy oi	i y	ă ē	ō á	ă	ă ē

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define :

bây	a small gulf	për	by
Bây	a Tartar chief	pûrr	to make a soft noise, as
rôu	a color		a cat
rôw'an	mountain-ash	gläre	glitter
wâste	to destroy	gläir	the white of an egg
wâist	part of the body	söld	parted with for money
wēak	feeble	söled	supplied with a sole
wēek	seven days	söuled	having a soul
hä! hä!	laughter	kīnd	gentle
hä-hä	a kind of fence	kīne	cows
hâw! hâw!	vulgar laughter	kīn	relation, relatives

**Dictation.** *Ha! ha!* I see the *ha-ha* hedge from which the *haw! haw!* came. The *roan* horse is tied to a *rowan*-tree. I *sold* the half-*soled* boots to a whole-*souled* mechanic. Are *kine* *kind* to their *kin*? The *Bey* of Tunis is sailing on the *bay*.

**Farm and food names classified.** Spell and pronounce :

här' ness	hāme	hēad' stáll
rēin	brī' dle	crūp' per
strāp	hāl' ter	brēech' īng (brīch)
gīrth	būck' le	sūr' qīn gle
trāçe	snāf' fle	mār' tīn gāle
chéck	cōl' lar	blīnk' er
wāğ' ġon	fēl' lōe	dāsh
tīre <i>not</i> ti' er	whecl	thill
hūb	screw	līnch' pīn
spōke	āx' le	clēv' is
scythe <i>not</i> sīth	rēap' er	plough

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ftt	yoūr	fōōt.
ē ū ā	ō	ū ē ī ō y	ē ī	ō ū ō	ī ŷ ū é	ū ō w	ō ū

snäth	mōw' er	drill
här' rōw <i>not</i> här	sick' le	cül' ti vā tor
erā' dle	flail	pitch'-fōrk
clōck	fāçe	lēv' er
wāch	cāse	sprīng
cōg	wéight	jēw' el
whēel	rīv' et	pēn' dū lūm
hānds	pīv' ot	rēg' ū lā tor
erōps	shōck	grāin
stāck	strāw	sēed
shēaf	chāff	stüb' ble
pēase	rŷe	mīl' let
cōrn	ōats	vēch
bēans	bār' leŷ	būck' whēat
māize	whēat	flāx
grāss	tīm' o thŷ	āl' sike
clō' ver	lū' çern	pāst' ūre
wóol	crēam	sū' et
būt' ter	hōn' eŷ	cūrd
lārd	milk	rēn' net
chēese	whēy	flēçe
ēggs	tāl' lōw	man ūre'
āp' ples	frūt	rāsp' ber rŷ
ā' pri cōts <i>not</i> āp	pēach	gōōse'ber rŷ <i>not</i> gōōse
grāpes	peār	quīnce
plūms	chēr' ry	nēe' tar īne
squāsh	hōps	thŷme
crēss	çīt' ron	hērbs
tār' nip	mēl' on	pārs' leŷ

VOWEL KEY: Cáll now boy I ãm nôt fār. Māy  
EQUIVALENTS: á ō ow ou oy oi ıy ä ē ö á ü ä é

çěl' e rý	pŭmp' kin	cŭ' cŭm ber
lét' túçe	răd' ish	as pār' a gŭs
căr' rot	rĕŭ'bărb <i>not</i> bŭrb	căn'ta loŭpe
căb' baçe	spĭn' ach <i>or</i> açe	mŭsk' mĕl on
on' ion	po tă' tō	lĕek
părs 'nĭp	to mǎ' tō <i>or</i> mǎ'	ĕn' dĭve
bĕet	găr' lie	săl' sĭ fy
fôód	chöp	lĭv' er
hăm	mĕat	cŭt' let
pōrk	steāk	sŭr' loĭn
bă' con	lămb	mŭt' ton
vĕal	tripe	săus' açe
bĕef	flĕsh	gră' vŷ
fowl	chĭck' en	bĭre
pōul' trŷ	tŭr' key	dŭck
găme	gôose	vĕn' i ŝon
fĭsh	mŭl' let	măs' kin ōngĕ
oys' ter	pĭck' er el	mŭs ke lŭn' jeh
sar dĭne'	stŭr' gĕon	dăçe
sălm' on	ĕel	măck' er el
hăd' dock	trout	hĕr' ring
băss	smĕlt	shăd
pĕrch	hăl' i bŭt	mĭn' nōw
pĭke	sōle	sŭck' er
mĕal	rōll	wăf' fle
flour	mŭsh	erŭm' pit
brăn <i>not</i> brănd	pŏr' ridge <i>not</i> pŏr	dōugh
shŏrts	pĭe	crăck' er
brĕad	păs' trŷ	pŭd' ding
bĭs' çuĭt	cŭs' tard	păn' căke
bŭn	mŭf' fin	sănd' wĭch (wĭj)

mĕn	ōwe	ŭs?	Wĕe	bôôts	fĭt	yoŭr	fôôt.
ē ŭ ŷ	ō	ŭ ē ŷ ŷ	ē ŷ	ō ŭ ŷ	ŷ ŷ ŭ ē	ŭ ŷ	ō ŷ

tor  
kim  
cor

at

y  
y *not* gôoseir. Măy  
ă ä ē

vîn' e gar	râi' şinş	jël' lý
pîck' leş	fil' berts	wâl' nûts
pre şerves'	âl' monds	pînc'-ăp ple
soûp	grû 'el	sâuçe
bröth	steŵ	säl' ad

## LESSON X.

**Words ending in "y" after a consonant change y into i before all suffixes except ing:** as,

glô' ry	glô' ries	glô' ri fÿ	glô' ry ing
beau' ty	beau' ties	beau' ti fÿ	beau' ti fÿ ing

**The exceptions to this rule are—**

slÿ' ly	slÿ' ness	shÿ' ly	shÿ' ness
bă' by ish	bă' by hood	lă' dy ship	lă' dy like
lă' dy hood	drÿ' ness		

**"Y" after a vowel is not changed into "i";** as,

plây	plâyer	plây' ful	plây' ing
prêy	prêyed	prêys	prêy' ing

**The exceptions to this rule are—**

pâid	sqid	lâin	gâi' ly	o bêi' sant
lâid	stâid	dâi' ly	gâi' e ty	o bêi' sance
sqith	slâin			

**"Y" is changed into "e" in—**

pît' e ous	dû' te ous	plên' te ous	boun' te ous	beau' te ous
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VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	I	ăm	nôt	făr.	Mây
EQUIVALENTS:	ă ô	ow ou	oy oi	î y	ă e	ô á	ă	ă é

In a few words "s" and "z" have the sound of "zh," though there is no English word in which the letters zh come in the same syllable. Spell and pronounce the following, which are nearly all the words in which the s and z have this sound:

ūs' ū al	ūs' ūr er	mēas' ūre
ūs' ū ry	ā' zūre or āz' ūre	hō' šier
trēas' ūre	sēi' zūre	lēi' šure ly
plēas' ūre	lēi' šure	cam pō' šure
glā' žier	elō' šure	dis elō' šure
ūs' ū al ly	ō' šier	mēas' ūred

## LESSON XI.

**Words in ei and ie** often give pupils much trouble to determine which comes first — the *i* or the *e*.

**Rule:** Put *i* before *e*,  
Except after *c*,  
Or when sounded *ē*, *é*;  
As in *hēr*, *thēr*, and *wēigh*.

**Put i before e.** First line of the Rule.

a chiēve'	dīe	shiēld	wiēld
ag griēve'	liē	shriēk	miēn
be liēf'	tīe	siēge	piēr
be liēve'	vīe	thiēf	piēce
re liēf'	pīe	griēf	piēce
re liēve'	hīe	griēve	priēst
biēr	chiēf	liēf	yiēld
briēf	fiēld	liēge	friēnd
bre viēr'	fiēree	thiēve	sīeve

Māy  
ā ē

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fit	yoūr	foōt.
ē ū ũ	ō	ā ē ū ū	ē ī	ō ū ũ	ī ū ū ē	ū ũ	ō ū

re priêve'	fiënd	tiërce	frönt' iër
re triêve'	friêze	tiër	kër' chîef
lieũ	liêve	niêce	mîs' chîef

**Put e before i.** Second line of the Rule.

con cêit'	de cêit'	re cêipt'	cêil' ing
con cêive'	de cêive'	re cêive'	per cêive'

**Put e before i.** Third and fourth lines of the Rule.

dêign	nêigh	skêin	o bêi' sance
êight	nêigh' bor	vêil	o bêi' sant
wêight	hêi' nous	slêigh	re véille'
fêign	in véigh'	rêin' deer	un vêil'
fêint	rêign	vêin	thêir
frêight	rêin	wêigh	hêir

**The following are the principal exceptions to the rule**—all of them e before i:

sêine	nêi' ther	hêif' er	sûr' feît ( <i>not</i> fêet)
sêize	êi' ther	mûl' leîn	sôv' er eîgn ( <i>or</i> sqv)
height	lêi' sure	non pa rêil'	fôr' eîgn ( <i>not</i> fôr)
sleight	wêird	fôr' feît	coun' ter feît
heigh'-hō	wêir	sêign' ior	in vêi' gle ( <i>not</i> vêi')

## LESSON XII.

**Words ending in silent e** drop the *e* before a suffix beginning with a vowel ; as,

râte	rât' ed	rât' ing	rât' a ble
môve	môv ed	môv' ing	môv' a ble
nôte	nôt' ed	nôt' ing	nôt' a ble

VOWEL KEY:	Call	now	boy	I	âm	no	fâr.	Mây
EQUIVALENTS:	â ô	ow ou	oy oi	î y	ä ë	ö ä	û	ä é

**Exercise.** Spell the following words and give their meaning with the several suffixes added; as, admired, *did admire*; admiring, *continuing to admire*; admirable, *fit to be admired*, etc.:

ad mīre' + ed, ing, able, er  
ad vīse' + ed, ing, able, er  
a dōre' + ed, ing, able, er  
de sīre' + ed, ing, able  
ex cūse' + ed, ing, able  
pre sūme' + ed, ing, able  
pur sūe' + ed, ing, er  
sāle + able

blāme + ed, ing, able  
mōve + ed, ing, able  
nōte + ed, ing, able  
vāl' ūe + ed, ing, able  
cēn' sure + ed, ing, able  
re fūte' + ed, ing, able  
de bāte' + ed, ing, able  
in sūre' + ed, ing, able

**But words ending in ce and ge** retain the *e* before *able* and *ous* to preserve the *s* and *j* sounds of *e* and *j*; as,

pēace	pēace' able	coŭr' age	cour āge' ous
trāce	trāce' able	out' rage	out rāge' ous
nō' tice	nō' tice able	ad vān' tage	ad van tāge' ous

**The following words retain the e before ing :**  
words in *oe*, *ee*, and the five words, *dye*, *tinge*, *singe*, *swinge*, *hie* :

hōe' ing	sēe' ing	* dŷe' ing (coloring)
shōe' ing	frēe' ing	* tinge' ing
tōe' ing	agrēe' ing	* sīnge' ing
hīe' ing	flēe' ing	* swīnge' ing

**Words in ie drop the e and change the i into y before ing ; as,**

tie	die	lie	vie	un tie
ty ing	dy ing	ly ing	vy ing	un ty ing

\* The *e* is retained to distinguish these words from *dying*, *tinging*, *singing*, *swinging*.

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ft	yoŭr	fōōt.
ē ū ŋ	ō	ū ē ū ŋ	ē ū	ō ū ō	ŷ ū ē	ū ō	ō ū

## LESSON XIII.

**Four words (will, skill, full, dull), drop one *l* before *ful* and *ness* ; as,**

ful ness	dul ness	skil ful	wil ful
full er	dull er	skill ed	will ing
full est	dull est	skil ful ly	will ed

**Troublesome words in *l* and *ll*. Spell and use :**

till	cōl' lege	wēl' come	wēl' fare
un til'	al mīght' y	rāil' ler y	chīl' blāin
āl' so	me tāl' lie	būl' rush	in tēl' li gent
āl' ways	pār' al lel	bēl' fry	mīl' i tary
āl' most	dīl' i gent	līl' y	pa vīl' īon

**Use.** *Almighty* power ; *metallic* sound ; *chilblains* on the feet ; *diligent* in business ; good-natured *raillery* ; a nation's *welfare*, etc.

**Words ending in silent *e*** retain the *e* before a suffix beginning with a consonant.

blāme' less	mōve' ment	șure' ness	hāte' ful
fine' ly	pūre' ly	mēre' ly	pēace' ful

There are twelve recognized exceptions to this rule:

āw' ful	dū' ly	jūdg' ment
wō' ful	trū' ly	lōdg' ment
wīș' dom	whōl' ly	a brīdg' ment
dū' ty	ār' gū ment	ac knōwl' edg ment

**Caution.** Avoid the following common misspellings:

blameable	rateable	noticable	peacable
forgeing	noteable	traceing	lieing

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fūr.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ā ē	ō ā	ū	ā ē

## LESSON XIV.

**The cā' rēt (Λ) is used in writing only**, for the purpose of showing where words or letters which have been accidentally omitted are to be inserted; as in this definition.

**In words of one syllable** (or more than one if accented on the last syllable), a *final* consonant after a *single* vowel is *doubled* before a suffix beginning with a vowel; as,

red	redd er	redd est	redd en	redd ish
sob	sobb ed	sobb est	sobb eth	sobb ing

**Exercise.** Spell, and tell the meaning of the following words with the several suffixes added:

fat + er, est, en	hot + er, est	shop + ing, ed, er
mad + er, est, en	red + er, est, en	rob + ing, ed, er
thin + er, est, ish	spin + ing, er	drum + ing, ed, er
glad + er, est, en	tan + ing, ed, er	plot + ing, ed, er

**Exercise.** Spell, and tell the meaning of the following words, with the several suffixes added. Tell why the final consonant is *not* doubled:

spoil + er, ed, ing	droop + ed, eth, ing	part + ed, ing
turn + er, ed, ing	hail + ed, ing	find + er, ing
boil + er, ed, ing	sing + er, ing	sleep + er, ing

**Exercise.** Spell, and give meanings as above:

re fer' + ed, ing	star + y, ed, ing	re bel' + ed, ing
oc eur' + ed, ing	un fit' + ed, ing	con fer' + ed, ing
ad mit' + ed, ing	re peat' + ed, ing	part + ed, ing

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ftt	yoūr	fōōt.
ō ū ŋ	ō	ū ē ŷ ō ŷ	ē ī	ō ū ŵ	ī ŷ ū ē	ū ŵ	ō ŷ

**When the accent changes the consonant is not doubled; as,**

pre fēr'	pre ferred'	pre ferr' ing	* prēf' er ence
de fēr'	de ferred'	de ferr' ing	* dēf' er ence
con fēr'	con ferred'	con ferr' ing	* cōn' fer ence
oc cūr'	oc curred'	oc curr' ing	oc curr' ence

## LESSON XV.

**Spell each of the following words with *ing* added:**

write	un tīe'	dye	hie
glue	un īte'	shoe	lie
mete	singe	robe	piece
hoe	sing	rob	be fīt'
īș' șăe	die	in fēr'	bēn' e fit
pine	stir	cōn' quer (kūr)	dīf' fer
pen	fail	† quit	burn

**Spell and give the meaning of the following words with the several suffixes added, taking care to change the final *y* into *i*, as in Lesson X.:**

heārt' y + er, est, ly, ness	būș' y + er, est, ly, ness
stēād' y + er, est, ly, ness	lā zy + er, est, ly, ness
rēād' y + er, est, ly, ness	wor' thy + er, est, ly, ness
hāp' py + er, est, ly, ness	sāu' cy + er, est, ly, ness
dāin' ty + er, est, ly, ness	tī' dy + er, est, ly, ness
hēav' y + er, est, ly, ness	grēed' y + er, est, ly, ness

\*The accent is changed in these.

†Quit = kwit, therefore the *t* is doubled before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ā ē	ō ū	ā	ā ē

**Spell the following words** according to the Rules in Lesson X.:

stŭd' y + es, ous, ing	čn'vy + ed, ous, able
cōp' y + es, ed, ing	glō ry + ed, ing, ous
fŭ' ry + es, ous	en joy' + ed, ment
fān' cy + ed, ful, ing	pāy + ed, ing, ment
pī' ty + ed, ful, able, ous	shŷ + ed, ness, ly

## LESSON XVI.

**Divisions of water.** Spell and pronounce:

sēa	lāke	fī' ōrd	brōók' let
bāy	loč (lōk)	in' lēt	la gōon'
gŭlf	lough (lōk)	crēek (not krik)	čhān' nel
cōve	mēre	brōók (not brōók)	rīv' er
bīght	tārn	fōrd	rōad' stēad
frīth	pōol	ō' cean (ō' shan)	čst' ū ā rŷ
fīrth	pōnd	ca nāl' (not nawl)	ārch i pēl 'a gō

**A ship** is steered with a rŭd' der or hēlm (not hēl' ūm); its ān' čhor (not an'kor) is raised by means of a wind' lass (not win' lass); its cōm'pass is kept in a box called a bīn' na cle; its load is its cār' gō; the cāb' in is the officers' room; the fōre' cast le is the sailors' room.

**Different climates.** Spell and pronounce:

hōt	moist	sŭl' trŷ	tēm' per ate (not tēm' prēt)
drŷ	sŭn' nŷ	stōrm' ŷ	de light' fŭl
cōld	fōg' gŷ	plēaš' ant	sa lŭ' brī oŭs (not lōo)
cōol	mīst' ŷ	hēalth' fŭl	chānge' a ble
wārm	bā/m' ŷ	gē' ni al	tēm' pēst' ū oŭs
mild	cloud' ŷ	trop' i cal	in hōs' pīt a ble (not pīt')

mēn	ōwe	ŭs?	Wēe	bōōts	fŭt	yoŭr	fōōt.
ē ū ũ	ō	ŭ ē ŷ ŷ	ē i	ō ū ũ	ŷ ŷ ŷ	ū ŵ	ō ŷ

**Never speak of a healthy locality,** healthy food, healthy climate, etc. *Healthy persons take healthful exercise, eat healthful food, and often live in very unhealthful cities.* Healthy = having health; healthful = having health, conducive to health.

## LESSON XVII.

**Sŷn' o nŷmes** (sŷn' o nŷmz) are words which have the same or similar signification; as, *happiness, felicity.*

**Hŏm' o nŷmes** (hŏm' o nŷmz) are words which agree in sound but differ in signification; as *bear*, an animal; *bear* to carry; *bāre*, naked.

**Common words and their synonymes.** Spell and pronounce:

cōrd	māid' en	stāy
yārn	māid	re māin'
thrēad	gīrl	tār' rŷ
twīne	dām' ŷel	sō' journ
strīng	vīr' gīn	wāit
rōpe	lāss	a bīde'
cōrd' age	lās' sŷe	a wāit'
cā' ble	young wōman	de lāy'
plōt	lōók' īng	lāne
field	pēer' īng	strēet
pārk	pēep' īng	āl' leŷ
yārd	gāz' īng	wāy
grounds	stār' īng	rōad
fārm	sēe' īng	hīgh wāy'
rānch	glār' īng	pāth
plān tā' tion	wāтч' īng	thor' ough fāre

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fur.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ă ē	ō ā	ū	ā ē

sông	dĩng	ẽv er mōre'	per pět' ũ al
hỹm	rē' qui em	for ẽv' er	e tũr' nal
lāy	ăn' them	ăl' wāy	cēase' less
lỹr' ie,	cār' ol	ũn ẽnd' ing	im mūt' a ble
psālm	bāl' lad	ũn cēas' ing	ẽnd' less
dĩt' tỹ	chānt	ẽv er lāst' ing	in tũr' min a ble

**Synonymes.** Pupils often make the mistake of supposing that words commonly called synonymous may be used the one for the other in all cases. Fill the ellipses with the appropriate words:

large	}	Daniel Lambert weighed 500 pounds. He was	
great			a — man but not a — one.
need	}	The sick — health and — assistance. They	
lack			— health who — wealth.
obtain	}	We must — knowledge, if we wish to —	
acquire			its rewards.
argue	}	I do not — your claim, and I will not —	
dispute			the question. The subject is one I never —.
discuss			

## LESSON XVIII.

**Final l preceded by a single vowel** (whether the word is accented on the last syllable or not) is *generally* doubled before an affix beginning with a vowel; as, *repel'*, *repelling*; *trav'el*, *travelling*. There is a diversity of opinion as to those not accented on the last syllable, but the following words fall under the rule:

appār' el	gām' bol	pẽn' çil
běv' el	gōs' pel ( <i>not</i> gōs' pīl)	pěr' il ( <i>not</i> pũr)
bow' el	grāv' el	pīs' tol
cān' çel	grōv' el	pəm' mel ( <i>not</i> pōm)

mẽn	ōwe	ũs?	Wēe	bōôts	fft	yoũr	fōôt.
ẽ ʋ ʌ	ō	ũ ẽ ɪ ɔ ɣ	ē ɪ	ô û ŵ	ɪ ʏ ú é	ũ ŵ	ô ʏ

cär' ol	im pär' il	quär' rel
cäv' il	jeŵ' el ( <i>not</i> jôól)	räv' el
chän' nel	kën' nel	rī' val
chīſ' el	lā' bel	shəv' el
coun' sel	lāu' rel ( <i>or</i> lāur' el)	shriv' el
cüdġ' el	lēr' el	sniv' el
dī shēv' el	lī' bel	tās' sel ( <i>or</i> tās')
driv' el	mār' shal	trām' mel
dū' el	mār' vel	trāv' el
em bow' el	mōd' el	ün kën' nel
en äm' el	pän' el	ün rīv' al
ē' qual	pär' el	ün räv' el

**Synonymes.** Spell and pronounce:

fôód	won' der ful	väst	hött
vīct' ualſ	mār' vel loüs	hūge	fī' er ŷ
färe	sur priſ' ing	im mēnse'	īg' ne oüs
dī' et	as tön' ish ing	e nör' moüs	scöreh' ing
pro vīs' iſſ	a mäs' ing	ex cēss' ive	bürn' ing
äl' i ment	con found' ing	pro diġ' ioüs	tör' rid
pröv' en der	stu pēn' doüs	mön' stroüs	heat' ed

**There is a similarity** between some sounds and their spoken names; as,

hiss	whīz	côô	soügh (süf)
fizz	whīr	chīrp	gür' gle

Mention others of this class.

**LESSON XIX.****Kinds of schools.** Spell and pronounce:

hīgh	nör' mal	dīs' trīct <i>not</i> dēs' trīkt
püb' līc	cöl' lēge	col lē' ġi ate <i>not</i> cöl lē' jīt

VOWEL KEY:	Call	law	boy	I	äm	nöt	fär.	Mäy
EQUIVALENTS:	ä ö	ov ou	oy oi	ī y	ä e	ô á	ä	ä é

prī' vate	grām' mar	sēm' i na rý <i>not</i> sīm' in ā' rý
mōd' el	prīm' a rý	com mēr' cial
grād' ed	clāss' i cal	dī vīn' i tý
ūn' ion	a cād' e mý	kīn' der gār' ten
mēd' i cal	bōard' ing	ū ni vēr' si tý

**Misused words.** Learn to spell and use properly :

- 1 { stop = to cease moving  
stay = to remain in one place
- 2 { can -- is able  
may = has permission
- 3 { learn -- to get knowledge  
teach -- to give or impart knowledge

**Use.** Please teacher (2) I leave the room? Will you (3) me to skate? The balky horse may (1) on the bridge and (1) there all day.

**Mark the pronunciation of—**

His face is like roses  
In flush of the June;  
His eyes like the welkin,  
When cloudless the noon;  
His step is like fountains  
That bicker with glee,  
Beneath the green mountains,  
Down to the sea.

## LESSON XX.

**Words relating to war.** Spell, pronounce, and use:

sōl' dier (jer)	ād' ju tant	cōrps
pri' vate	lieū tēn' ant (or lēv)	rēg' i ment
colo' nel (kūr)	sēr' gēant (or sār)	knāp' sack

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bôôts	fit	yoŭr	fôôt.
ē ū ā	ō	ū ē ū ŷ	ē i	ô ū ŵ	ŷ ŷ ŷ	ū ŵ	ô ū

cöl' umn	cör' po ral	man æu' vre
chäp' lain	pa tröl'	mīs' sile
mā' jor	re erūt'	töm' a hāwk
cāis sōn'	är' se nal	bāy' o net
cām päign'	cäp' tain	cäv' al ry
mi li tiä (lish' yä)	bat täl' ïon	ëp' au lët
är' mor	biv' ouac (wäk)	ar til' ler y
bär' rack	re doubt'	süt' ler

**Caution.** Be careful not to slur two syllables into one; as, är till' ry, for är til' ler y; bāy' net, for bāy' o net.

**Use.** A *private* is a common *soldier*. The *colonel* ordered the *column* to advance. The *armor* is in the *barrack*. A *battalion* of *militia* took part in the *campaign*. The *major* siezed a *tomahawk* and cut the *epaulet* from the *captain's* shoulder, etc.

**Troublesome words in di and de.** Spell and pronounce:

de scēnd'	di gēst'	de spīte'	di vērge'
de scrībe'	di rēet'	de spōnd	dis pēnse'
de spāir'	dis pātch'	de stroy'	di vide'
de spīse'	dis sēt'	de scēt'	dis cērn' (diz zērn')
de spoil'	di lāte'	de serȳ'	di vülge'
des cānt'	di lūte'	de lūde'	dis sent'

**The following words formerly ended in ck, and the k must be brought back when a suffix beginning with e, i, or y is added; as,**

fröl' ie	frol ie some	frol iek ed	frol iek ing
mīm' ie	mim iek er	mim iek ed	mim iek ing
phÿs' ie	phys ie al	phys iek ed	phys iek ing
träf' fie	traf fiek er	traf fiek ed	traf fiek ing

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō ā	ū	ā ē

## LESSON XXI.

**Troublesome words ending in ar, er, or (-ür).**

Spell, pronounce, and use:

är' tor	löd'g' er	mē' tē or
är' bor	lī' ar	cred' it or
är' dor	būr' glar	pre cēp' tor
äu' thor	cāp' tor	pro fess' or
bēg' gar	clām' or	tüb' ū lar
vül' gar	rū' mor	flā' vor
tēn' or	sō' lar	jū' ror
liqu' or (līk-)	stäg' ger	ō' dor
sūt' or	trāi' tor	nēc' tar
tör' pör	slēn' dor	grō' cer
lān' goür	lēdg' er	sēn' ior
mör' tar	cör' o ner ( <i>not cör</i> )	tū' tor
bäch' e lor	pos' s' or	vis' it or
in vēnt' or	in strüct' or	vīg' or
än' ces tor	tüb' ū lar	grām' mar
dēbt' or	döc' tor	sue cēss' or
döl' lar	dō' nör	cāl' en dar
ēd' i tor	sēn' a tor	gōv' er nor
sīm' i lar	sur vēy' or	öc' ū lar
cqm pēt' i tor	cōñ' quer or (-kür-)	op prēss' or

**Use.** Wars and rumors of wars. The solar rays. The vigor of youth. A vulgar beggar made much clamor. The doctor and the grocer captured the burglar. A disagreeable odor. The tutor charges a dollar for a lesson in grammar. Our bachelor lodger saw a similar meteor. The editor said the liquor had no flavor. The coroner asked the juror for a calendar.

mēn	ōwe	üs?	Wēe	bōōts	ftt	yoür	fōöt.
ē u a	ō	ū ē y o y	ē i	ō ū w	ī ŷ ū é	ū w	ō ŷ
	9						

**Punctuation-marks and type.** The name of the type is printed in the type named. Spell the words and make the punctuation-marks:

TYPE.	PUNCTUATION.
di'a mond.	cõm' mã ,
péarl	sẽm' i cõ lon ;
ûg'ate.	cõ' lon :
non pa rêil'.	pẽ' ri od .
mĩn'ion. (yum)	in ter ro gã' tion ?
bre viẽr'.	ex cla mã' tion !
bour geois'. (bur jois')	dãsh —
long prim'er.	pa rẽn' the sēs ( )
small pĩ'ca.	quo tã' tions " "
pĩ'ca.	bræk' ets [ ]
En'glish.	hỹ' phen -
great prim'er.	cã' ret ^
Long Primer Ionic.	a pøs' tro phẽ '
	ãs' ter isk *

## LESSON XXII.

**Misused words.** Spell, pronounce, define and use:

- 1 { fũn' ny = full of merriment  
   { strãnge = remarkable, odd
- 2 { mõi't = greatest in quantity or number  
   { ăl' mõi't = nearly
- 3 { splẽn' did = bright  
   { ẽx' cel lent = good

**Use.** It is (1) I do not remember you. I am (2) home .  
and have spent (2) all my money. This roast beef is (3).

VOWEL KEY: Cáll now boy I ăm nõt fär. Mãy  
EQUIVALENTS: ă ô ow ou oy ol ıy ă ẽ õ ă ă ă ă

**Nouns in f or fe.** Change *f* or *fe* into *ves* to form the plural of —

bēef	hāl <i>f</i>	līfe	shēaf	whārf ( <i>s</i> or <i>ves</i> )
cāl <i>f</i>	knīfe	lōaf	shēlf	wīfe
ēlf	lēaf	sēlf	thīef	wōlf

But add *s* only to —

brīef	fīfe	dwārf	rēef	scārf
chīef	gūlf	be liēf'	rōōf	strīfe
grīef	hōōf	prōōf	sāfe	wāif

**Nouns in o.** Add *es* to form the plural of —

ēch' ō	būf' fa lō	ēm bār' gō	tēr nā' dō
cār' gō	grōt' tō	mōs quī' tō (-kē-)	po tā' tō
cāl' i eō	mōt' tō	mu lāt' tō	to mā' to
hē' rō	nē' grō	vōl cā' nō	pōr' ti cō
dā' dō	oe tā' vō	bīl' bō	ōr a tō' ri ō

But add *s* only to —

cān' tō	sō' lō	zē' rō	pī ū' nō ( <i>or</i> ān')
hā' lō	twō	sūl' vō ( <i>s</i> or <i>es</i> )	jūn' tō
lās' sō	tȳ' rō	quār' tō	dōm' i nō ( <i>s</i> or <i>es</i> )

## LESSON XXIII.

**The following ten words** change *th* in the singular to *th* in the plural:

bāth	bāth <i>ſ</i>	pāth	pāth <i>ſ</i>
clōth	clōth <i>ſ</i>	ōath	ōath <i>ſ</i>
mouth	mouth <i>ſ</i>	mōth	mōth <i>ſ</i>
wrēath	wrēath <i>ſ</i>	lāth	lāth <i>ſ</i>
trūth	trūth <i>ſ</i>	shēath	shēath <i>ſ</i>

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fft	yoūr	fōōt.
ē ū ā	ō	ū ē ū ŷ	ē l	ō ū ŵ	ŷ ŷ ū ē	ū ŵ	ō ū

**Nouns in *y* after a consonant** form their plurals by adding *es* and changing *y* into *i*. [See Lesson X.] Spell the plurals of —

lil' y	dāi' sy	dāi' ry	* cōl' lo quý
bēr' ry	stō' ry	đi' a ry	* so lil' o quy
tō' rý	bā' by	fēr' ry	fū' ry

But nouns in *y* after a vowel add *s* only, and the *y* is not changed. Spell the plurals of —

mən' ey	chím' ney	dāy	ēs' sāy
tūr' key	joūr' ney	prēy	toy
vāl' ley	āl' ley	wāy	joy

The plural of *money* is often incorrectly spelled *monies*.

**Fill the blanks below** from the following words:

gōal	rāce	tōr' toise	pēr se vēr' ance
de lāyed'	hāre	prīze	wōn

A — and — engaged to run a — ; but the — depending on the swiftness of its foot — so long in starting that the — reached the —, and — the — through its —, though slow in its motions.

## LESSON XXIV.

**Kinds of boats.** Spell and pronounce:

can óe'	yáwl	sçhóon' er	mōn' i tor
skiff	brīg	frīg' ate	pri va tēer'
yàcht	dō' ry	gōn' do lá	cāt a ma răn'
ship	gāl' ley	seow	băt' teau'(tō')

\* *U* after *q* is a consonant ; *qu* is generally = *kw*.

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	noŵ	boy	I	ăm	nốt	fär.	Mây
EQUIVALENTS:	â ö	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ă ê	ô á	ä	ä é

**The different sounds of ough** are shown in the following lines :

'Tis not an easy task to show  
How o-u-g-h sound ; since though (thō),  
An Irish lough (lōk), and English slough (slou)  
And cough (kōf), and hiccough (hik' kûp), all allow,  
Differ as much as tough (tûf) and through (thrôô),—  
There seems no reason why they do.

like ō = dough, though, thorough, borough, furlough

like ōk = lough, hough

like ou = bough, plough (or plow), slough \*, dough' ty

like ōf = cough, trough (also pronounced trōf)

like ūp = hiccough

like ôô = through

like ūf = rough, tough, sough, enough, chough, slough †

See page 37 for words in which *gh* is silent.

**Misused words.** Spell, pronounce, define and use correctly :

- 1 { dangerous = causing danger  
in danger = exposed to danger
- 2 { guess = to judge without any certain evidence  
think = to believe, to have opinion

**Use.** The child is ill, but not (1). I (2) it is time for school.

Man is in *danger* of losing his life, friends, or property ; is in *peril* by land or sea ; engages in battle at the *hazard* of his life ; runs a *risk* in an enterprize ; sometimes does an act at a *venture*. *Dān' ġer*, *pēr' il*, *jēop' ard y*, *hāz' ard*, *risk* and *vēnt' ūre*, all imply the idea of uncertainty.

\* A bog. † The cast skin of a serpent.

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fit	yoŭr	fōōt.
ē ū ŋ	ō	ū ē ū ŋ	ē l	ō ū w	ī ū ē	ū w	ō ū

## LESSON XXV.

Spell each of the following words, (first) with *ed, er, est, ing, able, ance, ent, ence, ish, ous, es* or *ity* added; (second) with *ly, ful, ness, ment* or *s* added:

ab hōr'	o mīt'	sōr' rŷ	spān
mūr' mur	be ġin'	shriēk	spoil
pēage	jeŵ' el	boil	ful fil'
de fŷ'	gāl' lop	re pēl'	dūll
ap pāl'	rōgue	co quet (ko kēt')	gāy
in cūr'	singe	spīn	ōf' fer
cqv' et	sēnse	tān	de fēr'
coun' sel	dūe	rī' val	sūr vey'
rīpe	shōe	rēb' el	crŷ
kēy	re cūr'	lā' bor	lōdġe
de lāy'	tre pān'	blāme	jūdġe
rāl' lŷ	im pāir'	griēve	sūb mīt'
vīe	glūe	dīe	dŷe

## Mark the pronunciation of—

It was the schooner Hesperus,  
That sailed the wintry sea;  
And the skipper had taken his little daughter,  
To bear him company.

The breakers were right beneath her bows,—  
She drifted a dreary wreck,  
And a whooping billow swept the crew  
Like icicles from the deck.

At daybreak on the bleak sea-beach,  
A fisherman stood aghast,  
To see the form of a maiden fair  
Lashed close to a drifting mast.

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō ā	ā	ā ē

rū  
rā  
rō  
rō  
str  
jān  
cr  
trū  
Sp  
pōs  
mā  
trān  
trāc  
frēi  
lēt'  
tīck  
T  
mac  
cāl'  
dām  
cām  
cāsh  
dēlft  
wqrs'  
chī'  
mēn  
ē ū ā

## LESSON XXVI.

**Words relating to travel.** Spell and pronounce :

rûn	trâin	crûiș' ing
răce	toûr ( <i>not</i> tour)	wân' der
rôve	trîp	sâil' ing
rôam	trâmp	mî' grate
strôll	răm' ble	trăv' erse ( <i>not</i> tra vërse')
jăunt	joûr' neý	ěx cûrș' iqn
crûișe	săun' ter	ěx pe di' tion (dîsh' ũn)
trûdġe	voy' age	prôm e năde' ( <i>or</i> năd')

**Words relating to the railway and postoffice.** Spell and pronounce :

pôst	dē' pôt'	ex prěss'	těl' e grăm
măil	păr' çel	čn' ġine	těl' e grăph
trâin	bûn' dle	brăke' man	newș' pā per
trăck	lŭġ' ġage	pām' phlet	čn' ġin čer'
frēight	băġ' ġage	măġ a zine'	văl' en tîne
lēt' ter	dîs pătch'	dōc' ũ mēnt	lō co mō' tive
tîck' et	păck' age	con dŭct' or	pōst'-măș ter

**Things named from the place where first made :**

- căl' i cō, from Căl' i cut, India  
 dăm' ask, from Damascus, Asia  
 căm' brie, from Cambray, France  
 cășh mēre' căș' si mēre or kēr' șey mēre, from Cashmere,  
 Asia  
 dëlft *or* dëlġ, from Delft, Holland  
 wqrs' ted, from Worsted, England  
 chî' na, from China

měn	ōwe	ŭs?	Wēe	bôôts	fft	yoŭr	fôôt.
ě u a	ō	ă e i q y	ē l	ô ũ w	ġ y ũ c	ŭ w	ô ũ

müş'lin, from Mosul, Asia  
 bāy' o nēt, from Bayonne, France  
 năn kēn', from Nankin, China

## LESSON XXVII.

**A word may have two or more meanings** and two or more words may have the same meaning.

**Put some word** from the following list in place of those in italics:

wick'ed	poor	a mount'	finds fault with
harm'ful	e'vil	in'ju ry	dis putes'

A *bad* workman *quarrels* with his tools. A *bad* man often *quarrels* with his neighbors. A *bad* book will do a great *deal* of harm.

**Substitute words** in the following list for those in italics:

load	tru'ly	re pay'	se leets'	for him
tries	just'ly	pär'don	will'ing	when needed
wrong	rē'al ly	op pōse'	in tends'	in his favor
light	un til'	sub dūe'	cōñ'quer	to do in turn

A *burden* which one *chooses* is *not* heavy. A friend *in need* is a friend *indeed*. Be more *ready* to *forgive* than to *return* an *injury*. He who *aims* to do *right* has God *on his side*. *Resist* temptation *till* you *overcome* it.

**Compose two sentences** with each of the following words to illustrate their *different* meanings; as :

The bird flew *fast*. The seat is *fast* to the floor.

fast	ship	last	bear	light
felt	golden	shot	leave	sights

VOWEL KEY:	Căll	now	boy	I	ăm	nôt	făr.	Măy
EQUIVALENTS:	ă ō	ow ou	oy ol	ī y	ă ē	ô â	ă	ă ē

fire	set	sober	hold	orange
post	faint	board	saw	trunk
rule	bore	cold	rest	deal
sorts	yoke	rōw	till	stable
track	plow	harder	down	looking
crack	deck	land	watch	mine

## LESSON XXVIII.

**Substitute from the following list** words for those in italics :

The *Lord* is my *shepherd* ; I shall not *want*. O pilot 'tis a *fearful* night, there's *danger* on the *deep*. Their *graves* are green, they may be *seen*. *Abide* with me from *morn* till *eve*.

stay	tēr' ri ble	pas tor	sĕp' ul çhres (kŭrs)
re main	pĕr' il	pro tec tor	night fall
morn ing	viewed	lack	per ceived
God	e ven ing	o cean	day break

**Substitute from the list** words for those in italics:

*Little drops* of water, *little grains* of *sand*.

*One by one* the sands are *flowing*,

*One by one* the *moments* *fall* ;

Some are *coming*, some are *going*;

Do not *try* to *grasp* them *all*.

de part' ing	mĭn' utes	glid ing	ĕv' er y one
small	pāss away	run' ning	pōr' tions
pār' ti cles	en deav' or	seize	ap proach' ing
grāv' el	sĭn' gly	take	at tĕmpt'

mĕn	ōwe	ŭs?	Wĕe	bōôts	ftt	yoŭr	fōôt.
ĕ ŭ a	ō	ŭ e ŭ o ŭ y	ē i	ō ŭ w	I ŭ ŭ ĕ	ŭ w	ō ŭ

**Choose the right word.** A bruised (read, reed) shall he (knot, not) (break, brake). Hurrah! for the (read, red) white and (blue, blew)! Heavy (dues, dew) fall on clear (nights, knights). A (bin, been) of (rye, wry). We (chews, choose), but God directs (our, hour) (course, coarse). (There, their) is (no, know) death. (Time, thyme) and (tied, tide) (wait, weight) for (no, know) man.

## LESSON XXIX.

**Various classes of persons.** Spell and pronounce:

sērġ	dēa' con	sōl' dīer (sōl' jer)
slāve	pās' tor	colo' nel (kūr' nel)
nūn	ād' mī ral	gēn' er al ( <i>not</i> gīn)
mōŋk	mās' ter	stew' ard ( <i>not</i> stōō)
sāint	chiēf' taīn	shēr' iff ( <i>not</i> shēr)
jūdge	cōm man dānt'	gōv' ern or ( <i>not</i> gōv)
gūide	cōm' mō dōre	pōl i tīcī' an (tīsh' an)
priēst	ā' gent	lā' bor er
quāck	fāc' tor	çīt' i zen
flūŋ' kŷ	drī' ver	sā vāŋt' (sā vāŋg')
cāp' taīn	rūn' ner	stātes' man
sāil' or	sēx' ton	cōn' sta ble
ap prēn' tīce	gŷm' nast	dī rēc' tor
com mānd' er	māy' or	ser' geant ( <i>or</i> sār'-)
lāck' eŷ	mā' jor	ēn' sīgn
wāit' er	sūl' tan	prēs' i dēnt
vās' sal	tŷ' rant	āu' to crāt
vār' let	mon' arçh	sōv' er eign
vāl' et	fīn an çīēr'	dīc tā' tor
fōōt' man	wōrk' man	ēm' per or

<b>VOWEL KEY:</b>	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
<b>EQUIVALENTS:</b>	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	i y	ā ē	ō á	ā	ā é

sēr  
cōa

T  
by a

T  
and

Us  
you w  
old o  
dema  
exceea  
When  
wishes

Sul  
italico

mēn  
ç y a

sēr' vant

sěn' a tor

tēach' er

cōach' man

tū' tor

gāol' er

**The prefix arch** has the sound of *ark* when followed by a vowel ; as *ärch' i tect*, *ärch bish' op*.

## LESSON XXX.

**Troublesome words to spell.** Spell, pronounce, and use :

ac cēde'

pro cēed'

sū per sēde'

ex cēed'

pre cēde'

in ter cēde'

re cēde'

con cēde'

cēde

suc cēed'

se cēde'

sēde

**Use.** *Proceed* with your lessons which *precede* recess, and you will *succeed* in preparing them. New things *supersede* old ones. I will *intercede* for you, if you *accede* to my demands. The *seed* is planted. Your expenses should not *exceed* your income. If we cannot *proceed*, we must *recede*. When did France *cede* Canada to England? Ireland wishes to *secede*, if England will not *concede* her claims.

**Substitute from the list words for those in italics :**

There's a *good time coming*, boys ;

Let us *aid* it all we *can* —

*Every* woman, *every* man.

The *smallest help*, if *rightly given*,

Makes the impulse *stronger* ;

'Twill be *strong enough*, *one day* ;

Wait *a little longer*.

mēn  
ē ū āōwe  
ōūs?  
ū ē ū ē yWēe  
ē ībôôts  
ô û wfit  
ī ŷ ū ēyoŭr  
ŭ wfôôt.  
ô ū

each	season	are able
as sist ance	ap proach ing	as much as
as sist	prop er ly	be stowed
firmer	some time	awhile
youths	ex cel lent	least

**Compose sentences to show two meanings** for each of the following words ; as, I write with a *pen*.  
The pig is in its *pen* :

trim	right	cross	waves
earth	quarrel	sound	fall
train	part	fly	fair
steer	light	foot	show
felt	suit	perch	fit

## LESSON XXXI.

**Words of related meaning.** Spell, pronounce, and use:

guĩn' ça	spend	es tâte'	whĩne
pound	lay out	poss ẽss' ion	grũm' ble
mũn' ey	dis bũrse'	prõp' er ty	com plãin'
cash	ex pẽnd'		
funds	in vẽst'	toil	hã' tred
wealth	squãn' der	work	ill-will'
rich' es	lãv' ish	lã' bor	diş like'

**Use.** I've a *guinea* I can spend. I've money to *invest* in land. Large of heart, but of very small *estate*. *Wealth* is not the best *possession*. He is a man of *wealth* ; he has *cash* in his pocket and *funds* in the bank. I have *money* to *spend* for necessities, but none to *squander* on trifles. The good man's *riches* consist not in earthly *possessions*.

VOWEL KEY :	Cáll	now	boy	I	ãm	nõt	fãr.	Mãy
EQUIVALENTS:	â õ	ow ou	oy oi	ĩ y	ã ẽ	õ á	ã	ã ẽ

mẽn  
ẽ ỳ ą

**Words of related meaning.** Spell, pronounce, and use:

tribe	cămp
răce	sět' tle měnt
clăn	vîl' lage
făm' i lŷ	town
house' hōld	cît' ŷ
kîn' dred	căp' i tal
rěl' a tîves	em pō' ri ūm
nă' tion	me trōp' o lis
cōt' tage	tōmb
house	grăve
hūt	būr' i al-plăce
hōv' el	sěp' ūl chre (ker)
căb' in	mău so lē' um
lăir	grăve' yărd
něst	çēm' ē tēr ŷ
dwēll' ing	ne crōp' o lis

**Use.** I've a *cottage* of my own. The beast has lain down in his *lair*. The birds have gone to their *nest*, and I to my *cabin* repair. The *capital* of a country is the *city* where its laws are made.

**Substitute from the list words for those in italics.**

I *hate* a selfish *knave*  
 And a *proud* *contented* slave  
 And a *lout* who'd *rather* borrow than he'd *toil*,  
 John Brown.

hăugh' ty	diş like'	lăz' y fel' low
răs' cal	work	self-săt' is fied
de tět'	văin	sôon' er

měn	ōwe	ŭs?	Wēe	bôôts	ftt	yoŭr	fôôt.
ě u a	ō	ŭ ē i o y	ē i	ô û w	ŷ ŷ ū é	ŭ w	ô ū

## LESSON XXXII.

**One source of mispronunciation**, and one of the most common, is the tendency to give two accents to such words as *recent* and *moment*; as, rē' cēnt' or rē' sūnt', mō' mēnt' or mō' mūnt'. *Ā'mēn'* is the only word in the English language that has two consecutive accents, with the exception of half a dozen compound words like gāin'-sāy', bäck'-slide'. Let the accented syllable of *moment* be spoken *full* and *clear*, and the consonants of the other syllable *voiced* with the obscure *natural* vowel; as, mō' m'nt. Many words of three or more syllables have two accents, but not on consecutive syllables; nor are the accents of equal stress. One accent is strongly marked, and is called *primary*; the other, much fainter, is called *secondary* or *rhythmical*; as, *ad* ver TIZE, *det* ri MENT al. The vowel in the accented syllable is always *clear*; in the unaccented syllables it is generally more or less obscure. While the obscure vowel should have *more of its own sound* than of *any other* it may be as indistinct as compatible with clear articulation. Let the error, however, be on the side of clearness—*äc cū' rāte* is better than *äk' ūr* it. The sound of *u* after an accented syllable has given orthoëpists much trouble to indicate. In pronouncing, say *ridiculous*, pupils are apt to go to the one extreme, *ri dīc' (y)ū' loūs*, or to the other, *ri dīc' ūl oūs*, instead of *ri dīc' ü loūs*. This sound, *ü = yū*, is heard in about three hundred words ending in *ure*, unaccented, and in almost every case in which *u* comes after an accented syllable; as, *äc' c(y)ū' rate*, *nāt'(y)üre*, *nāt'(y)ūr al*, *crēat' (y)üre*. The following will illustrate the *duration*

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy ol	ī y	ā ē	ō á	ā	ā é

of the vowels when obscure and when modified by certain consonants :

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ũ as represented by a, e, i, o, u, y in the last syllable of lī' ar, brī' er, rū' in, āc' tor, sūl' plur, zēph' yr.</li> </ul>	—
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ũ as represented by ũ in tūb, cūp, mūt' ter, sūm' mer.</li> </ul>	—
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ũ as represented by ĕ, ĭ, ũ, ĵ, before r; as, hēr, fīr, hūrl, mĕrrh.</li> </ul>	—
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ö as represented by ö in not</li> </ul>	—
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ö as represented by ö before st, ss, n, g, ng; as, löst, möss, göne, döğ, löng.</li> </ul>	—
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ä as represented by ä in fät, pät</li> </ul>	—
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ä as represented by ä before s in fäst.</li> </ul>	—
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ä as represented by ä before r in päre, färe.</li> </ul>	—
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ä as in fär. ärm, ärk.</li> </ul>	—
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ä as final a in Cän' a dà, A mēr' i cà.</li> </ul>	—

In each class the sound is the *same in quality*, but different in *quantity* or duration. **It is the quality of the sound that is marked** — the quantity varies with almost every combination of consonants.

**Troublesome words in per and pur.** Spell and pronounce :

pēr' jüre	per spīre'	per vērse'
per sīst' (not zīst)	per suāde' (swād)	per vāde'
pūr' chase	pur sūit' (not sôôt)	per plēx'
pūr' pōrt	pur sūe' (not sôô)	pur loin'
per se vērē'	pūr' pose	per cēive'

**Caution.** Beware of changing *s* into *sh* in pursue, and pursuit ; say pur s(y)ūe' not pur shôô'.

mên	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bóôts	fit	yoŭr	fóôt.
ē ũ ũ	ō	ū ē ũ ũ ũ	ē 1	ō ũ ũ	ŭ ũ ũ	ū ũ	ō ũ

## LESSON XXXIII.

**Personification** is representing a thing or a brute as speaking and acting as a person. Begin the names of such with a capital; as, 'The stateliest mansion man can raise is the Ivy's food at last.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

rú' inş	not rúnş	bēen	not bēen, bēen
whim	not wim	stämch	not stänch, stänch
mould'er ing	not mól' dring	Chärles	not Chär' les

**Kinds of buildings.** Spell and pronounce:

háll	hǎy' el	víl' lá	tow' er
schóól	cáb' in	hō tel'	bār' rack
chūrch	cōt' tagē	tāv' ern	fāc' to rý
mōsque (mōsk)	prīş' on	tēm' ple	ēd' i fīce
jāil, gāol	cās' fle	kēn' nel	thē' a tre
hūtt	shān' tý	đūn' gēon	ca thē' dral
lōdge	pāl' ađe	fāb' ric	pa vil' ign
mill	cōl' leđe	wāre' house	mōn' as tēr ý

**Theatre and centre** are often spelled *theater* and *center*, in the United States. The terminations *re* and *er* are sounded alike. Spell and pronounce the words in the following list—all that are usually written with *re*:

ā' ere	lūs' tre	nī' tre	sált pē' tre
ac cou' tre	mās' sa ere	ō' chre	sōm' bre not sōm
çēn' tre	mēa' gre	ō' gre	scēp' tre
cāl' i bre	mē' di ō ere	ör' ches tre	spēc' tre
fī' bre	mē' tre	rēe on noi' tre	sēp' ul chre
lū' ere	mī' tre	sā' bre	thē' a tre

**VOWEL KEY:** Cáll now boy I äm nót fār. Māy  
**EQUIVALENTS:** ä ō ow ou oy oi ī ŷ ä ē ō á ā ã é

**Words of similar sound, but different meaning and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

i' vŷ	a plant	de cāyed'	died out, rotted
i' vorŷ	animals' tusks	dēc' ade	ten, as of years
wēen	to expect, to fancy	stēal' eth	taketh unlawfully
wēan	to teach to do with- out	steēl' eth	hardeneth
cōld	lacking heat	stēalth	secretly
cōaled	supplied with coal	mōuld	dust, a pattern, to fashion
grāves	sepulchres	mōle	an animal
grēaves	armor for the legs	pāst	time gone by, be- yond
griēves	pinces, regrets	pāssed	(pāst) went by
griēfs	injuries		

**Dictation.** The tree has been *decayed* for more than a *decade*. *Hail* to the *hale* old man! He was *dazed* for several *days*. All that is *past*. Here I *passed* many happy days in time *past*. It *passed* and is *past*. On a *cold* day the vessel *coaled* at Halifax. He cometh by *stealth*, *steal-eth* my jewels, and *stealeth* his heart against my entreaties. A *mole* has burrowed under the *mould* and lies buried there. He *grieves* over the *graves* of his lost ones. The knight *grieves* over the loss of his sword and *greaves*.

## LESSON XXXIV.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

mōcks	not mōcks	tūne	not tōón, chūn
whēre so'ēr'	not whēre so'ēr'	blāsts	not blās's
a löft'	not a löft'	with out'	not with out'
pör' pōise	(pör' pūs)	döl' phins	not döl' phins
mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe
ē ū ű	ō	ū ē r ō y	ē i
		bōōts	ff
		ō ū ű	ī y ū ē
		yoŭr	fōōt.
		ū ű	ō ū

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define :

fierce	savage	tide	the ebb and flow of
fears	is afraid of	reveres	the sea
rêd	a color	tied	fastened, bound
rêad	did read	tight	close, fast, tied
dôl' phin	a fish	môrn	poetical term for
dâu' phin	the eldest son of a		morning
	king of France	môurn	to lament, to grieve
dâu' phine	the dauphin's wife	bâred	made bare
sôught	endeavored	bêard	whiskers
sôt	a drunkard	strife	contention
sât	did sit	strive	to contend

**Elliptical exercise.** He — the — tiger. He — the — covered book. The — and his wife, the — watched the — at play around the ship. The — never — to reform. Though the boat was — and — the — carried it away and sank it. Why do you — when the — is so fair? He — his neck and the barber trimmed his —. — to subdue all unholy —.

**Articles of commerce.** Spell and pronounce:

grain	wâl' nûts	sô' dà
tîm' ber	râis' inş	sâl-sô' dà
lûm' ber	brôad' clôth (not brôd' clôth)	côp' per as
ân' i malş	plât' i nâ	gÿp' sum
fruits	guâ' nô (gÿwâ' nô)	quî nîne'
spîr' its	ba nâ' naş	ô' pi ùm
âl' mondş	çîn' na mon	çhâm pâgne'
an chô' vîş	âl' co hól	sû' gô
gûm'-âr' a bic	chôc' o late	mâc a rô' nî
côt' ton	vêr mi cêl' li (chêl' li)	câl' i cô
cô' côi	erôck' er ý	mî' cà

**VOWEL KEY:** Cáll now boy I âm nôt fâr. Mây  
**EQUIVALENTS:** â ô ow ou oy oi î ý ä ë ö á à ä é

cô  
me  
gû  
çî  
côc  
ma  
nêe  
pôt  
pe t  
êb'  
în'  
î' vo  
nût'  
fëati  
cân'

W  
pron  
wëath  
a-lêe'  
hêlm  
släck'  
a mîds

Wo  
and s  
bow

bôw  
bough  
mên  
ê ù ù

cöp' per	cöch' i nēal (not kōch)	hård' wāre
mo lāss' eș	cām' phor	ma hōg' a nŷ
gūt' tā pēr' chà	cās' şĩ à (kāsh' shĩ à)	cōf' fēe
çi gārş'	in' dī a rūb' ber (or in' ja)	māçe
cōd' fīsh	sāl e rā' tus	cūr' rant
ma çhīn' er ỹ	bēn' zīne (not zēn')	çhēm' i calș
nēed' leș	sūl' phur	pār' af fīne
pōt' āsh	sād' dle ry (not ler ỹ)	tāp i ō' cà
pe trō' le ūm	dī' a mōndș (not mūnz)	cōal
ēb' o nŷ	hīdes	cōke
in' dī gō	tāl' lōw	līn' en
ī' vo rŷ	wōōl	sālt
nūt' mēgș	lēath' er	ēn' gīneș
fēath' erș	āl' spīce (not āl' spīce)	gīn' ģer
cān' dŷ	pōr' ce lain (or pōrse' lān)	glāss

## LESSON XXXV.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

wēath' er bow	not bōw	mār' i ner	not mār' i ner
a-lēe'		tōp'-sāl	not tōp' sl
hēlm	not hēl' ūm	lēapt	not lēpt
släck' en		wār' ỹ or wā' rŷ	not wā' rŷ, wār' ỹ
a mīdst'	not a mīds' de strūc' tion		not dīs trūc' tion

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

bow	the fore part of a ship; bend	boys	male children
bōw	a curve, a knot	buoys	(bwoys) water-marks
bough	a branch of a tree	lōōse	unfasten, unfastened
		lōse	to miss, cease to have

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fit	yoŭr	fōōt.
ō ū ű	ō	ū ē ű ű ű	ē ī	ō ū ű	ī ŷ ű ē	ū ű	ō ű

hō }		māy	have permission
hōa }	stop, cease, attend	Māy	the fifth month
hōe	a garden tool	sōul	the immortal spirit
wēath'er	towards the wind;	sōle	alone, bottom of the
	state of the air		foot
whēth'er	which of two	shóok	did shake
wēth'er	a sheep	shúck	the rind of a nut
bōard	plank, deck	wild	untamed, unculti-
bōred	did bore		vated
hēed	attention, attend to	wiled	deceived
hē'd	he wō'd	whiled	loitered
hēad	part of the body	willed	bequeathed, deter-
			mined

**Dictation.** *Ho!* John, bring the *hoe*, my arrow and *bow*, and that poplar *bough* from the *bow* of the ship. To whom did you *bow*? He *bored* a hole through a *board* on *board*. *He'd* better *heed* his *head*. The *boys* are rowing past the *buoys*. You *may* go in *May*. If you *lose* it you *may lose* it. The wind *shook* down a *shuck*. He *whiled* away an hour on the *wild*.

**Wind and water terms.** Spell and distinguish:

bīl' lōwş	sūrg' eş	māel' stróm (or māel)
breāk' erş	whīrl' pōól	si mōôm' (or si mōôn')
cas cāde'	wā' ter-spout	squáll
căt' a răct	tēm' pest	stōrm
foun' tain	blāst	dēl' ūge
frēsh' et	brēeze	tȳ phōôn'
būb' ble	gāle	si rōc' cō
răp' id	çŷ' clōne	tor nă' dō
ō' cean (shan)	mon sōôn'	whīrl' wīnd
rīv' er	hūr' ri cāne	zēph' ŷr (zēf' ūr)
show' er	să' mi ěl	eū rōc' lȳ don

**VOWEL KEY:** Căll now boy I ăm nôt făr. Măy  
**EQUIVALENTS:** â ô ow ou oy oi î ŷ ä é ö á ü ä é

**Land terms.** Spell and pronounce:

hăad	dăle	prăi' rie	dîŋ' gle (dîŋg' gle)
point	děll	moun' tain	plă teau' (plă to')
căpe	străth	ô' a sîs	prôm' on to rý
něss	văl' leý	ô' a sēs	ēm' pîre
năze	lă' nos	vôl cā' nō	do mîn' îon
mŭll	dēs' ert	pen in' ŭ lá	kîng' dom
côast	knöll	hăad' lănd	sa văn' nă
shôre	pěak	si ěr' rá	păm' pas
hill	îs' land	prôv' inçe	ěv' er glăde
văle	cră' ter	stăte	ēs cărp' ment
glĕn	îsth' mus	těr' ri to rý	hîgh' lands

## LESSON XXXVI.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce :

strôlled	(strôld)	blŭe' ness	not blóó' nĕss
ăşed tô	not yŭst tô	spîre	not spî' ŭr
heîght	not hîth, hîthh	ăv' en ŭes	not ăv' en ôôz
ră' dî ant	not răd' yĕnt	thîth' er	not thîth' er
be dewĕd'	not be' dôôd'	çe lĕst' ial	not çe lĕs' chal

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define :

şûre' lý	certainly	wăit' ed	did wait
şŭr' ly	uncivil	wĕight' ed	borne down
ĕn' trançe	admission	nĕcks	parts of bodies
ĕn' trants	those admitted	nĕxt	nearest
slôw	tardy	dý' îng	ceasing life
slôe	blackthorn	dýe' îng	coloring

mĕn	ôwe	ŭs?	Wĕe	bôôts	ft	yoŭr	foôt.
ĕ ŭ ű	ō	ŭ ē ŷ ű	ē ī	ô ű ŵ	ŷ ŷ ű ĕ	ű ŵ	ô ŷ

găm' bql	to frisk	sít' tĩng	keeping a seat
găm' ble	to play for gain, to bet	sét' tĩng	declining, plac- ing in order

**Dictation.** Twenty *entrants* passed the *entrance* examination. The lambs *gambol* in the meadows and gamblers *gamble* with cards. *Surely* that *surly* man has few friends. The *sloe* tree is of *slow* growth. She has been *sitting* all day, but is now watching the *setting* sun. He is *dyeing* the *dying* leaves.

**Pupils often make the mistake** of supposing that final *nts* and *nçe* are identical in sound. Be careful to sound the *t* in the former.

**Heavenly bodies.** Spell and pronounce :

sũn	örb	märş	plē' řa dēs
môon	mē' te or	jũ' pi ter	ũr' sa mǎ' jor
stārş	mēr' cũ rý	săt' urn	pō' lar stār
plǎn' ets	vē' nus	hēr' schel	ǎs' ter oidş
côm' ets	ēarth	nēp' tũne	cõn stell ā' tion
sĩr' i ũs	are tũ' rus	o rĩ' on	nēb' ũ lá

**A quotation** is generally separated from the narrative by a comma ; as, "Thy mother has come," he said. He said, "Thy mother has come." "Thy mother," said he, "has come." This mingled *narrative* should be read in a somewhat lower tone than the *speeches*. When the quotation forms a paragraph by itself it is generally preceded by a colon ; as,

The following incident happened during one of my hunting excursions :

"Having proceeded about two miles, I came upon a black rhinoceros, feeding within fifty yards of me. I fired from my saddle, and sent a bullet in behind his," etc.

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	I	ám	nõt	fär.	Mǎy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō á	ä	ä ē

## LESSON XXXV II.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce :

mís' chief *not* mīs' chēf'      Nēw found' land *not* nū' fūn-  
 sūes *not* sōoz      lānd'  
 hōpe' less *not* hōpe' lūss',      nēws *not* nōōz  
 lāugh' ing *not* lāugh' ing      be dēws' *not* dōōz, jūz

**Trades and occupations.** Spell and pronounce :

tāil' or	plūmb' er	mēr' chant
wēav' er	gild' er	ēn gi nēr'
hāt' ter	pāint' er	stā' tion er
sād' dler	gōld' smīth	sēam' stress ( <i>not</i> sēm)
cōōp' er	blāck' smīth	dēn' tist
tūrn' er	cār' pen ter	jew' el ler
print' er	ma chīn' ist	sur vey' or
join' er	per fūm' er	shōe' māk er
mā' son	mīl' li ner	flōr' ist
bīnd' er	drēss' māk er	frūt' er er
fārm' er	gār' den er	sāles' man
bār' ber	plās' ter er	glā' zier (zher)
drūg' gīst	āc' tor	brā' zier (zher)
shēp' hērd	ā' gent	būteh' er ( <i>not</i> būch)
pēd' dler	chēm' ist	phy sī' cian (fī zīsh' an)
lāw' yer	bān' ker	mu sī' cian (mu zīsh' an)
bār' ris ter	tēach' er	at tqr' ney ( <i>not</i> tōr)
ōc' u list	ēd' i tor	te lēg' ra phīst
in spēct' or	re pōrt' er	pho tōg' ra pher
ārēh' i tēct	nōv' el īst	bōōk' kēep er
foun' der	his tō' ri an	scūlp' tor
fish' er-man	ār' tist	ō ver sē' er

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fīt	yoūr	fōōt.
ē u ā	ō	ū ē ī ō y	ē ī	ō ū ō	ī ŷ ū é	ū ō	ō ū

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define :

fīsh' erş	persons who fish	Bēn	abbreviation of
fīş' ūreş	cracks		Benjamin
newş	intelligence	bīn	a chest for grain
nôôşe	to entrap, a slip-knot	bēen	(bīn) existed
sūeş	entreats, prosecutes	elēv' er	skilful
Sû' ez	an isthmus, a canal	elēav' er	one that splits, a
sāil	the wing of a ship		small axe
sāle	act of selling	brewş	ferments
shōre	coast, a prop	brūişe	to mangle, crush
shōar	a prop	chāse	to follow fast
shōw' er	} one who shows	chāişe	a kind of carriage
shew' er (shō)		şūre	certain
show' er	rainfall	sew' er	a drain

**Dictation.** Our *Ben* took the wheat that had *been* on the floor and put it into the *bin*. The *fishers* were drowned in one of the *fissures* of the ice. Are you *sure* there is a *sewer*? He will *bruise* the malt before he *brews* it. He is a *clever cleaver* of wood. After the *sale* of the yacht its *sail* was lowered. Make a *noose* in the cord and fasten the *newspaper* to it. He *sues* the *Suez Canal Company*.

**In dictation never overstrain** the pronunciation to indicate the spelling of a word ; on the other hand, the faulty articulation of a speaker furnishes no fair test as to the spelling ability of the writer.

**Mark the pronunciation** of the following:—

Hannah's at the window binding shoes,  
But her heart's adrift with one  
On an endless voyage gone.

VOWEL KEY :	Căll	now	boy	I	ăm	nót	făr	Măy
EQUIVALENTS :	ă ô	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ă ē	ô â	ă	ă ē

pro  
pul  
rēv  
vī'  
a nē  
dăn  
ge r  
N  
lil' j  
vī' o  
dăf'  
tū' li  
pöp'  
dăi' s  
păn'  
erō' c  
căc' t  
fōx' g  
ca mē  
stōcks  
qē' re  
cow' s  
săf' fr

Par  
stēm  
twig  
rôôt  
mēn  
ē u a

## LESSON XXXVIII.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

pul' pit	not pŭl' pit	gör' geōūs	not gŏr' gē ūs
rēv' er ençe	not rēv' rence	çhŏr' is ter	not kwŭr' ister
vī' o lets	not vī' lets, voi' lets	sŭr' plīçe	not sŭr' plīçe
a nēm' o nēs	not ān' e mōneș	bŏn' nets	not bŏn' nets
dān' de lī' ons	not dān' de līnș	dāi' șieș	not dāi' șieș
ge rā' ni ūmș	not gēr ēn' i ūmș	mōss' eș	not mōss' eș

**Names of flowers.** Spell and pronounce:

lil' ŷ	ör' çhid	pe tŭ' ni ā
vī' o let	ör' çhis	vēr bē' nā
dāf' fo dīl	pē' o nŷ ( <i>also</i> pī' o nŷ)	hē' li o trŏpe
tŭ' lip	jŏn quille' ( <i>also</i> jŏn' quīl)	mār' i gŏld
pŏp' pŷ	nas tŭr' ti ūm ( <i>not</i> shē ūm)	car nā' tion
dāi' șŷ	hŷ' a çinth	gil' ly flow' er
pān' șŷ	cŏl' um bīne	se riñ' gā
crŏ' cus	sŭn' flow er	ŏ le ān' der
căc' tus	ge rā' ni ūm	hŷ drān' ge ā
fŏx' glŏve	dāh' li ā ( <i>not</i> dāl' ya)	çhām' o mīle
ca mēl' li ā	fŭch' șī ā ( <i>fŭ' shī ā</i> )	ām' a rānth
stŏcks	mīgn o nētte' ( <i>mīn yo nēt'</i> )	gla dī' o lŭs
çē' reūs	lŏ' tus ( <i>also</i> lŏ' tos)	sāl' vi ā
cow' slip	tŭbe' rŏse ( <i>or</i> tŭ' ber ōșe)	hŏl' lŷ hŏek
sāf' fron	çhrŷs ān' the mŭm	bŭt' ter cŭp

**Parts of a plant and flower.** Spell and pronounce:

stēm	cā' lyx	stig' mā	pān' i ele
twig	stŷle	ān' ther	pēd' i çel
rŏôt	brăct	co rŏl' lā	pe dŭñ' ele

mēn	ŏwe	ŭs?	Wēe	bŏôts	ft	yoŭr	fŏôt.
ē ū ā	ō	ŭ ē ī ŏ ŷ	ē ī	ŏ ū ŵ	ī ŷ ū ē	ŭ ŵ	ŏ ū

brānch	pē' tal <i>or</i> pēt' al	ō' va rŷ	cōr' ŷmb
bough	sē' pal <i>not</i> sēp' al	hī' lum	tēn' dril
būds	pīs' til	spā' dīx	lēaf' let
lēaf	stā' men	spāthe	pōme, nūt
blōs' som	pōl' len	ūm' bel	bēr' rŷ

**Words of related meaning.** Spell and pronounce:

priēst	dēan	cān' on	apōs' tle
prēach' er	bīsh' op	cār' di nal	e vān' gel ist
clēr' gy man	ēl' der	pōpe	ārch bīsh' op
cū' rē	dēa' con	mīn' is ter	re vī' val ist
cū' rate	pās' tor	ex hōrt' er	mīss' ion a ry

**Words of related meaning.** Spell and pronounce:

dēsk	jūst	hīgh	rīng' īng
pul' pit	ex āct' lŷ	lōf' tŷ	tōll' īng
rōs' trum	dī rēct' lŷ	ex āl' ted	chīm' īng
plāt' fōrm	pre çise' lŷ ( <i>not</i> çiz')	ēl' e vā ted	knōll' īng
stāge	strīct' lŷ	rāised	tīnk' līng

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

jūst	right, true, exactly
joūst	a tilt, a mock encounter
bēlls	hollow sounding vessels
bēlles	young ladies
rīng' īng	sounding bells
wrīng' īng	twisting
çhōirs (kwīrs)	bands of singers
quīres	portions of paper
pāle	pallid, sickly
pāil	a vessel
lie	to recline, to falsify
lŷe	water and the salt of wood ashes

<b>VOWEL KEY:</b>	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
<b>EQUIVALENTS:</b>	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō ā	ā	ā ē

E  
W  
her  
by  
Tho

Let  
wher  
poor

W  
pron  
dūr' i  
sqme'  
pār'tī  
houš'

mēn  
ē u a

sür' plīce	a clergyman's vestment
sür' plūs	what is over and above
bäss	a fish, a kind of tree
bäse	the bottom, low, mean
bäss	part in music
lÿres	musical instruments
li' arş	untruthful persons
in' no çents	harmless persons
in' no çençe	harmlessness
hāste	hurry
hāst	ownest, dost have
a lās'!	an exclamation of lament
a läss	a young girl

**Elliptical exercise.** Supply the omitted words :

While the caller was — the —, the — was —  
her hands. The — was caught at the — of the pier  
by a — singer. The — woman has a — of water.  
Thou — no cause to —. Send a — of paper to —,  
— and take the — to the clergyman without a —.  
Let it — all night in strong —. It stands —  
where the — took place. None doubted the — of the  
poor —.

## LESSON XXXIX.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

dūr' ing	not dōor' ing	lōgs	not lōgs
sōme' whāt	not some' whāt	floor	not flō' ūr
pār'tīes	not pār' tēz'	sēv' er al	not sēv' ral
houş' eş	not hous' eş	gāth' er	not gēth' er

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fit	yoŭr	fōōt.
ē u a	ō	ū ē r o y	ē i	ō ū w	ī ŷ ū ē	ū w	ō ū

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

nōse	part of the face	chōōse	to select
knōws	understands	chewš	does chew
build	form, construct	sāws	sayings, cuts with
billed	consigned, furnish- ed with a bill	a saw	
gnāwed	did gnaw	sauce	a relish
nōd	a motion of the head	use	advantage, service
ōwed	did owe	use	to employ, treat
ōde	a song	strāight	direct
āwed	put in fear of	strāit	narrow
ōdd	strange, unmatched	plānts	vegetables
crāck	a break, sudden	plāns	arrangements
	sharp noise	plāints	lamentations
crēak	to make a grating	sāf' er	less in danger
	noise	sāv' er	one who saves
crēek	a small stream	Sāv' ĩqr	} The Redeemer
		Sāv' ĩqur	

**Dictation.** He is *awed* by the *odd* man who *owed* him for an *ode*. We sailed *straight* across the *strait*. You may have the *use* of the book if you *use* it well. The Roman *knows* a Roman *nose*. These *plaints* changed our *plans* regarding the *plants*. He *chews* when he *chooses*. He spilt the *sauce* on the *saws*. The lumber to *build* the house was *billed* to me.

**Names of building materials, terms and tools.**  
Spell and pronounce:

tīm' ber	chīs' el	mōr' tar	pūnch
lūm' ber	gōuge	bēv' el	zērēnch
hā'tch' et	joists ( <i>not</i> jois)	āu' ġer	vīse
bōards	chām'fer ( <i>not</i> per)	doye' tūil	lāthe

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	l	ām	nōt	fīr.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō ā	ū	ā ē

shīn  
hām  
plān  
sāw  
spād  
ēave  
līn'  
joint  
eqm'  
tēn'  
brād  
rāb'

W  
sayin  
of So  
maxi  
of Pl  
all e  
truth  
by-wo

Suk

For

And

mēn  
ē y ũ

shīn' gles	gīm' let	mör' tice	mäl' let
hām' mer	gāuge	mān' tel	nīp' pers
plāne	lāth	mōuld' ing	pīn' cers
sāw	stūc' cō	scānt' ling	whēt' stone
spāde	cōr' nīce (not nish)	gā' ble	gāv' el
ēave	stūd' dīng	pān' el	dōor' sill
līn' tel	thrēs' hōld	ridgē' pōle	jäck' plāne
joint' er	mī' tre	heārth'stōne	clāp' bōard
cōm' pass	trow' el	hānd' sāw	plūmb' līne
tēn' on	rāf' ter	pul' leŷ	brāce and bīt
brād' āwl	squāre	pūt' tŷ	vār' nish
rāb' bet	fōot' ādze	gēil' ing	ve nēer'

**Work like a beaver** is a well-known "saw." The *sayings* of the wise; the *saws* of the vulgar; the *proverbs* of Solomon; the *adages* of the ancients; *axioms* of Euclid; *maxims* of the saints; *aphorisms* of Lavater; *apothegms* of Plutarch. *Truism* and the foregoing words in italics all express shades of the same meaning—self-evident truth. Silly *saws* and quaint *sayings* often become *by-words* among the vulgar.

## LESSON XL.

**Substitute from the list** words for those in italics:

A *baby* was *sleeping*,

Its mother was *weeping*,

For her husband was *far* on the wild *raging* sea;

And the *tempest* was *swelling*

Round the fisherman's *dwelling*,

And she *cried*, "Dermot, *darling*, oh! *come back* to me!"

mēn	ōwe	tis?	Wce	bōōts	fit	yoŋr	fōōt.
ō ū ŋ	ō	ā ē ū ŋ	ē ī	ō ā ū	ī ŷ ū ē	ū ū	ō ū

be càuſe'	dīs' tant	child
ex clāimed'	house	wind storm
in crēas' ing	a bout'	slūm' ber ing
re tūrn'	ō' cean	loved one
a slēep'	crȳ' ing	stōrm' y

**Synonymes.** Spell and pronouncē:

a bāse'	ăb' ject	ăc' tive	a dōrn'
de grāde'	bāse	a lērt'	beau' ti fȳ
de ject'	lōw	ăg' ile	dēc' or āte
de prēss'	mēan	brisk	em bēl' lish
de thrōne'	īg nō' ble	līve' lȳ	
hūm' ble	grōv' el līng	nīm' ble	a droit'
lōw' er	sēr' vīle	quīck	ex pērt'
re vīle'	con tēmp' ti ble	prōmpt'	skīl' fūl
dis grāce	dēs' pī ca ble	sprīght' lȳ	dēc' ter oſs

*Skilful* and *ingenious* are applied to qualities of the mind; *expert*, *dexterous* and *adroit*, chiefly to those of the body; *clever*, to those of both body and mind. An *ingenious* mechanic, a *skilful* physician, an *expert* bowman, a *dexterous* fencer, an *adroit* pickpocket, a *clever* business man or writer.

*Adorned* or *bedecked* with jewels, *decorated* with flowers, *embellished* and *beautified* with ornaments, *arrayed* in splendid dress. *Adorned* with virtues, *embellished* by arts.

*Active* is opposed to *quiescent*, or being at rest. *Active* in business; *busy*, habitually employed; *brisk* at play, *agile* or *nimble* in the use of one's limbs; *quick* to understand; *prompt* to obey.

*Abject* in spirit; *mean* in nature; a *mean* action; of *low* birth; a *base* or *despicable* traitor; a *vile* malefactor; the proud shall be *abased*, the lofty *humbled*, the unworthy *degraded*; the vicious *disgrace* and *debase* themselves.

VOWEL KEY:	Căll	now	boy	I	ăm	nôt	făr.	Măy
EQUIVALENTS:	ă ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ă ē	ô â	ă	ă ē

pro  
băt  
hū  
swi  
dro  
V  
and  
dull  
spra  
dash  
shiv  
air =  
perc  
strai  
soun  
sprin  
U  
knife  
perch  
W  
dămp  
dănk  
frōth  
fōam  
rīp'-p  
mēn  
ē ŷ ā

## LESSON XLI.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce :

băt' teau' (tō)	tört' ü ous	not tör'chür üs
hür räh' not hür rä', hür rä'	tër' ri fied	not tër'.
swift' ly not swif' ly	a gäinst'	not a gäinst'
drown' ing not drownd' ing	än' gri ly	not än' ger ly

**Words of more than one meaning.** Spell, define, and use :

dull = dreary, blunt, indistinct

spray = mist, a twig

dash = a punctuation mark, to strike violently, front of a waggon

shivers = breaks in pieces, trembles with cold

air = atmosphere, music, to ventilate

perch = a rod, a fish, a bird's seat, to sit like a bird

strain = a sound, style, to filter, to sprain

sound = a noise, shallow sea, healthy, uninjured, to try the depth

spring = a season, to leap, a fountain, an elastic body

**Use.** Beguiled the *dull* moments sharpening a *dull* knife. The fish-hawk carried the struggling *perch* to its *perch*. Compose similar sentences.

**Words of related meaning.** Spell and pronounce :

dämp	moist	wá' ter ý
dänk	söd' den	söak' ing
fröth (or fröth)	sprāy	sürge
föam	sürf	swéll
ríp'-ple	waves	tide

mën	öwe	üs?	Wëe	böots	fit	yoür	fóot.
ö u ä	ö	ü e i y	ei	ö ü w	I y ü é	n w	ó u

ëm' i grănt	trăv' el ler	vă' grant
păss' en ger	toûr' ist	wân' der er
pîl' grim	răm' bler	wây' fär er
sêa şonş	bîl' ter	cût' tîng
sprîng	bîl' îng	nîp' pîng
sûm' mer	shârp	piêrç' îng
ău' tumn, wîn' ter	kēen	pēn' e trăt ing
förm, build	mō' ment	tērm
size	sēc' ond	yēar
shāpe	mîn' ūte	dēc' ade
fēat' ūre (yŭr)	hour	gēn' er a' tion
mōuld	dāy	çent' ū rŷ
height	wēek	āge
stăt' ūre (yŭr)	month	time
fig' ūre (yŭr)	quār' ter	e tēr' ni tŷ

## LESSON XLII.

**Synonymes.** Spell and pronounce:

a bŭşē'	sî' lent	newş	făith' fŭl
as pērse'	mŭte	in tēl' li gēnce	trŭs' tŷ
de fāme'	quî' et	in for mǎ' tion	trîed and trāe
ma lîgn'	noişē' less	tî' dîngş	ŭn swērv' îng
re vîle'	stîll	ad vîçes'	cōn' stant
tra dûçe'	hŭshed	nō ti fi cǎ' tion	loy' al, not loil
vîl' i fŷ	voiçe' less	an nounçe' ment	trŭst' wŏr' thŷ
dis pǎr' āge	dŭmb	re pōrt'	ŭn chāng' îng
calŭm' niāte	quî' ēs' çent	wŏrd	îm mŭt' a ble

**News** is sometimes curiously derived from the initials of North, East, West, and South — as, N. E. W. S., that is,

VOWEL KEY:	Căll	now	boy	I	ăm	nōt	făr.	Măy
EQUIVALENTS:	ă ō	ow ou	oy oi	î y	ă e	ô â	ă	ă e

intelligence from every direction. This is on a par with the derivation of "whig" from the initials of words painted on banners in Cromwell's time — "We Hope In God" = W. H. I. G.

**Substitute from the list** words for those in italics:

It is well-known that a *troop* of lions will not *remain* long in any *district* where one of their *number* has been *kil'*. It was *perhaps* for this *reason* that *all* their *a* *pts* to drive away the animals were feeble and faint-hearted, and *therefore* unsuccessful.

like' ly	ěf' fōrts	on this account
cause	en dēav' ors	every one of
slain	stay	ex pēl'
cōm' pa ny	lō cāl' i ty	weak
tīm' id	in vain	in which

**Tell the meaning of all the words** in today's reading lesson ending in *ly* (like), *ful* (full of), *ed* (did), *ing* (continuing), and *ness* (in a state of being).

## LESSON XLIII.

**Words relating to size.** Spell and pronounce:

sīze	chūb' bŷ	āt' om	scrāp
būlk	stāl' wart	spēck	mīn' im
māss	im mēnse'	īn' sēct	grān' ūle
lārgē' ness	e nōr' mous	mīn' nōw	glōb' ūle
vāst' ness	co lōs' sal	pŷg' mŷ	mōl' e cūle
bĭg	gī gān' tic	āce	drīb' let
greāt	stu pēn' dous	jōt	mōn' ad
lārgē	ūn bound' ed	whīt	gērm

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ft	yoŋr	fōōt.
ē ŷ ŷ	ō	ū ē ŷ ŷ	ē 1	ō ŷ ŷ	ŷ ŷ ŷ	ŷ ŷ	ō ŷ

hūge	smāll	drōp	ēm' brý ō
ām' ple	līt' tle	tīt' tle	vōl' ūme
mās' sive	tī' ný	ī ō' tā	wēe
stout	pēt' tý	mōte	mi nūte'
plūmp	pū' ný	bīt	mī cros cōp' ic
pōrt' lý	mēa' gre	gnāt	in fin i tēs' i mal
boun' cīng	mīte	grāin	point

**Give two meanings** for each of the following words.

strokes	game	bows	blow	spout
coolly	sight	strong	slate	long
flight	cost	point	youth	down
swell	mass	well	drop	spring

**Colors of the rainbow:** vī' o let, ín' di gō, blūe, grēen, yēl' lōw, ōr' ange, rēd.

**Other colors.** Spell and pronounce:

rú' bý	scār' let	lī' laç (not lā laç)	ēm' er ald
pīnk	crīm' son	sālm' on	ma rōne'
drāb	dām' ask	rūs' set	pūr' ple
brown	lēm' on	sōr' rel	mād' der
çûir (kwēr)	sāf' fron	ā' zūre or āz' ūre	cār' mīne
ām' ber	çīt' ron	ver mīl' īgn	lāv' en der

**Musical instruments.** Spell and pronounce:

lýre	bān' jō	zīth' er	tām bour íne'
hārp	bū' gle	tū' ba	clār' i nēt
fife	cōr' net	pīc' co lō	ōr' gan
drum	çým' bal	flāge' o lēt	me lō' de on
flūte	trūm' pet	pi ān' ō	cōn cer tí' nà
lūte	trēm' bōne	vī o līn'	ōph' i cleide
vī' ol	gūi' tār'	fīd' dle	dūl' ci mer
pīpes	hūr'dý gūr'dý	vī o lon çēl' lō	pśāl' ter ý

<b>VOWEL KEY:</b>	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fūr.	Māy
<b>EQUIVALENTS:</b>	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō ā	ū	ā ē

mēn  
ē ū ā

## LESSON XLIV.

**Words of related meaning.** Spell and pronounce:

mound	peak	cliff	escarp'ment
knöll	mount	bluff	si ěr' rà
hill	ridge	down	vql cā' nō
hīl' lock	dūne	tū' mu lūs	moun taīn

**Substitute from the list** words for those in italics:

Nearly all volcanoes *emit smoke constantly*. Sometimes these fires *burst forth* from the crater with *tremendous force*. The *quantity* of lava and ashes which *sometimes escapes* from volcanoes *during* an eruption is *almost beyond comprehension*.

nēar' ly	āl' most	oc cā' sīgn al ly
send forth	a mount'	con tīn' ū al ly
īš' sūe	pow' er	very great
past	at the time of	now and then
vā' por	un der stānd' ing	bursts forth

**Words of related meaning.** Spell and pronounce:

būlg' īng	dūn	dīm	cōme' ly
cōñ' cāve	dīn' gŷ	dārk	grāce' fūl
ō' val	dūll	shād' ed	hānd' some
cūrvēd	fād' ed	ob scūre'	prēt' tŷ
round' ed	lāck' lus tre	īn dis tīnet'	beau' ti fūl

ē' ven	brīght	plāin	dāp' pled (pld)
plāin	shōw' ŷ	vīš' i ble	mōt' tled (tld)
smōōth	gāu' dŷ	dis tīnet'	spōt' ted
flāt	gōr' geōūs	mān' i fēst	pīe' bāld
lēv' el	splēn' did	ōb' vī ous	flēcked

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fit	yoūr	foōt.
ē ū ā	ō	ū ē ī ō ŷ	ē ī	ō ū ō	ī ŷ ū ē	ū ō ō	ō ū

slēek	glēam	ēv' i dēnt	frēaked
glōss' y	glōw	clēar	spāt' tered
pōl' ished	glit' ter	per çēp' ti ble	be spāt' tered
būr' nished	spār' kle	ap pār' ent	spēck' led (eld)

## LESSON XLV.

**Difficult monosyllables.** Spell and pronounce:

āche	gnāsh	slūiçe
āwe	gnāt	shrimp
āxe	gnāw	shriek
āunt	glōat	shrift
ālms	gōrge	scribe
bātch	griēve	siēge
bādge	gēar	sieve
brāid	guēst	scrip
bālm	guīse	script
bālk	guīde	scythe
brēeze	guile	scēt
briēf	guīld	stēalth
blēat	gneiss	squēak (skwēk)
brēadth	glīmpse	sēine
blithe	gōuge	schism
brōoch	gōurd	schēme
cōmb	gōad	snēeze
cōugh(kōf or kōf)	gōal	trough (trōf)
cōpse	gāol	thrift
cōrpse	ghōst	twilled
cōrps (kōr)	hālve	thyme
chīntz (chīnts)	hāunch	thigh
clōthes	hāwk	ttype

VOWEL KEY: Cāll    now    boy    I    ām    nōt    fār.    Māy  
EQUIVALENTS: ā ō    ow ou    oy oi    I y    ā ē    ō á    ā    ā ē

cliff	hŷmn	twēlfth
clēft	jäunt	thiēf
clēanſe	knēlt	thēme
clēnch <i>or</i> clīnch	laugh (läf)	thwärt
clīque (klēk)	läpse	vāgue
clēave	lēague	vōgue
crēase	liēge	vāult
chāl/k	lounge	véin
cälf	lŷnx	wäive
czär	mōsque (mōsk)	wrōught (röt)
chäſm	mōuld	whärf ( <i>not</i> wärf)
chäiſe	mōwn	whôöp
chŷle	mōurn	wrēathie
däunt	mänse	wēdge
däub	mauve (mōv)	wrēnch
dwärf	mōat	writhe
dēbt	niēce	whiff
dēpth	nŷmph (nīmf)	zīſe (zīngk)
drēdge	nīche	fēint
dēalt	nōtch	skéin
dēaf	phräſe (frāz)	träit ( <i>or</i> träit)
dēnse	plāgue	cälx
dīre	pä/m	gnärl
déign	psä/m	draught (dräft)
dēarth	pärse	grōat
dröll	phšaw	spä
ēighth (ätth)	prawn	fiēnd
fōlks	priēst	wēird
flēdge	piērce	pique (pēk)
frēak	phlēgm (flēm)	sūite (swēt)
fiēce	prīſm ( <i>not</i> prīz' ūm)	rēalm ( <i>not</i> rēl' ūm)
fēast	pūlse	mŷrrh (mūr)
fläre	quäint	gŷves

mēn  
ē ū űōwe  
ōūs?  
ū ē ŷ ű ŷWēe  
ē ībōōts  
ō ű űfit  
ī ŷ ű ēyoŷr  
ū űfōōt.  
ō ű

fälse	quälm	pÿre
fräud	quínçe	wrÿ
flâw	rhÿme	phÿz (fiz)
färce	rhÿthm ( <i>not</i> rith'üm)	yächt (yöt)
frèight	rouge (rôôzh)	ôôze
gräze	rôgue	erûise
gäuge	scoûrge	gnû
guärd	shône ( <i>or</i> shône)	browÿe

The word **gneiss**, and all other German words having *ie* or *ei*, follow a uniform rule in their pronunciation; viz., give the long sound of the letter to the one coming *last*; as, wein, biër, klein, Öp' pen heim, Hei' del bërg, Friës' land.

## LESSON XLVI.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** 1 and pronounce:

něç'es sa rÿ	<i>not</i> nēs'es sā'rÿ	re şört'	<i>not</i> re şört'
mīs'chīev oūs	<i>not</i> mīs'chēv ūs	blithe	<i>not</i> blith
ŭm brēll'aş	<i>not</i> ŭm ber ēll'aş	spār'rōw	<i>not</i> spār'rōw
pēn'e trāte	<i>not</i> pēn'ē' trāte	wrōught	(rōt) <i>not</i> rōt

**Names of birds.** (Continued.) Spell and pronounce:

hāwk	swān	ōs' trīch <i>not</i> ōs	līn' net
snipe	ō' ri ôle	fla mīn' gō <i>not</i> mīng	quāil
ē' meū	phēas' ant	pār o quēt' (kēt)	gūll
ăp' te rÿx	spōōn' bill	pēl' i can <i>not</i> pīl	ăuk
cōn' dor	wōōd' cōck	pēn' gūin (gwīn)	stōrk
ăl' ba trōss	būs' tard	pār' rot	bīt' tern

VOWEL KEY:	Căll	now	boy	I	ăm	nōt	făr.	Măy
EQUIVALENTS:	ă ô	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ă ē	ō â	ă	ă ē

bũz' zard	pār' tridge	pē' trel or pēt' rel	cōck a tōō'
hēn' hāwk	hēr' on	ca nā' rỹ	pē' wit
ēa' gle	plqv' er	cās' so wā rỹ	ōs' preý
lōōn	wāx' wīng	vũlt' ũre	ōu' zel
wīdg' egn	chīck' a dēe	crāne	grōs' bēak
māl' lard	ma cāw'	grouse	crōss' bill
cōōt	rōb' in	cuck'ōō	chē' wink
finch	wrēn	nīght' in gāle	stār' līng
māg' pīe	cōr'mo rant	whīp' poor-will'	tēal

**We say a flock** of birds, a *number* of objects, a *bundle* of sticks, a *crowd* of people, a *herd* of cattle, a *drove* of swine, a *swarm* of bees, a *shoal* of fishes, a *gang* of thieves, a *band* of robbers, the *crew* of a ship, a *company* of travellers, a *host* of troubles, a *constellation*.

### Birds are :

nā' tīve	wā' ders	gra nīv' o roūs
fōr' eign	land-birds	gre gā' ri oūs
stāy' īng	sī' lent	do mēs' tie
mī' gra to rỹ	mock' ers	wīng' less
īn sec tīv' o roūs	sīng' ers	wild
birds of prēy	sōl' i ta rỹ	tame
wēb'-fōōt	dī' vers	wā' ry

**Some animals**—not called birds—fly; as, the bāt, vām' pīre, flying-squirrel, flying-dragon, flying-fish, etc.

## LESSON XLVII.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

bōn' ny	not bōn' ny	nēar' er	not nēar' er
drēar' er	not drēar' er	shriek' īng	not shriek' īng
mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe
ē u a	ō	ū ē i o y	ē l
		bōōts	fit
		ō ũ w	I ũ ú ē
		yoūr	foōt.
		ū w	ō ũ

**Water terms.** Spell, pronounce, and use:

QUALITIES.	NAMES.	ACTIONS.	
pūre	crēeks	pūrl	trick' le
cālm	rāp' idz	sūrge	ēbb and flōw
clēar	rīv' ers	spīrt	ōoze
stīll	rīv' ū lēts	spout	rūn
rūsh' ing	foun' taīnz	fōam	seek thē sea
boi' ling	cās cādes'	ēd' dy	me ān' der
fōam' ing	cāt' a rācts	seēthe	dāsh
tūr' bid	brōōks	gūr' gle	rūsh
līm' pid	cūrg' es	būb' ble	bāb' ble
crȳs' tal	sprīngs	spārk' le	lash thē shore
trans pār' ent	ō' ceanz	rip' ple	gūsh
wīnd' ing	brōōk' lets	drip	fāl
shāl' lōw	tōr' rēnts	glīde	swīrl
pēace' ful	strēam	roar	sweep

**Use.** *Rushing torrents foam. Limpid brooks meander. Crystal streamlets sparkle. 'Twas vain; the loud waves lashed the shore. Where little brooklets babble over stones. A shallow creek meanders to the main. Still rivers run deep.*

**The winds.** Spell, pronounce, and use:

zēph' yr	si mōom'	si rōc' cō	trade-wind
bō' re ās	cȳ' clōne	sā' mi ēl	sea-breeze
brēeze	tor nā' dō	tȳ phōōn'	land-wind
gāle	whīrl' wind	blīz' zard	eū rōc' ly dōn
squāll	tēm' pest	hūr' ri cāne	blāst

**Use.** *It blew a gale from the north-east. The gentle zephyrs blow. A squall capsized the boat. A blizzard is a hurricane accompanied by snow and cold. Cyclone and samiel desolate the shore.*

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ā ē	ō ā	ā	ā ē

## LESSON XLVIII.

**Qualities known by the senses.** Spell, pronounce, and use:

## FEELING.

sleek  
smooth  
course  
un ē' ven  
tēp' id  
chil' ly  
rough  
warm

## SIGHT.

squāl' id  
un couth'  
plēas' ing  
rā' di ant  
cūl' ored  
o pāque' (pāk)  
beau' ti ful  
gōr' geoūs

## SMELL.

frā' grant  
bālm' y  
ō' dor oūs  
scēnt'ed  
rān' cid  
ār o māt' ic  
fēt' id  
spī' cy

## TASTE.

rā' cy  
sā' vor y  
pūn' gent  
lūš' cioūs (lūsh' ūs)  
in sīp' id  
de lic' ioūs (de līsh' ūs)  
bit' ter  
pāl' a ta ble

## HEARING.

in dis tīnct'  
clear  
ēch' o ing  
piēre' ing  
so nō' roūs  
mūf' fled  
dis' tant  
rēs' o nānt

**Use.** A rough road; a fragrant rose; distant thunder; the chilly wind; uncouth looks; rancid butter; pungent drugs; luscious peaches; sonorous bells.

**Kinds of soil.** Spell and pronounce:

ār' a ble	frūit' ful	stēr' ile	sānd' y
frī' a ble	lōam' y	bār' ren	clāy' eŷ
fēr' tile	mārsh' y	bōg' gŷ	fāl' lōw
rōck' y	al lū' vi al	till' a ble	pro dūc' tīve

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	hōôts	ftt	yoŷr	fōôt.
ē uŷ	ō	ŷē ŷō ŷ	ē l	ō ŷ ŷ	ŷ ŷ ŷ	ŷ ŷ	ō ŷ

**Substitute from the list** words for those in italics:

In this low *vale*, the promise of the *year*,  
*Serene*, thou openest to the *nipping gale*,  
*Unnoticed* and *alone*,  
*'Thy tender elegance*.

fröst'y	väl' ley	beau' ty
un seen'	ün ac eom' pa nîed	wind
sêa' sons	un môved'	soft

**Write sentences to illustrate two meanings**  
 for each of the following words:

fine	bank	walk	bear
winds	mark	blows	low

## LESSON XLIX.

**Fill the ellipses** with words from the list :

I — under — and stars  
 In — wildernesses ;  
 I — by my — bars,  
 I loiter — my —

And out — I — and flow  
 To join the brimming —  
 For men may come, and men may —  
 But I go on —.

for ëv' er	moon	bräm' bly	lîa' ger
mûr' mur	shîn' gly	round	a gain'
crëss' es	curve	rîv' er	go

**VOWEL KEY:** Căll now boy I ăm nôt far. Măy  
**EQUIVALENTS:** â ô ow ou oy ol î y ă ē ō á a ā ē

**Troublesome terminations in cy and sy.** Spell, pronounce, and use:

ác' cū ra cy	děl' i ca cy	spī' cy
in' tri ca cy	brill' ian cy	flū' en cy
coŭrt' e sy	flō' y	tīp' sy
fāl' la cy	tēn' den cy	cōn' tro vēr sy
pri' va cy	vā' can cy	pōl' i cy
dē' cen cy	ēc' sta sy	sē' ere cy
hēr' e sy	jūi' cy	dīs' ere pān cy
prōph' e sȳ	prōph' e cȳ	de mōe' ra cy
clēm' en cy	ēm' bas sy	cēl' i ba cy
lēg' a cy	hȳp ōe' ri sy	sāu' cy
e mēr' gen cy	con spīr' a cy	lū' na cy

**Use.** Mathematical *accuracy*; a *discrepancy* between two statements; treat the prisoner with *clemency*; in the *ecstasy* of delight; an *embassy* to England; he may *prophecy* but his *prophecy* is vain; a *fallacy* in reasoning; religious *heresy*; ready for any *emergency*; Canada's *policy*; downward *tendency*; *fleecy* clouds; official *courtesy*; *fluency* of speech; *juicy* fruit; a vile *conspiracy*; a *saucy* boy; he left me no *legacy*; a *tendency* to *secrecy*.

**Misused Words.** Fill the ellipses with the right words:

- 1 { pro pōse' — to lay before, to offer for consideration  
   { pŭr' pose = intention, intend
- 2 { re māin' der = rest, what remains  
   { bāl' ance = to poise, amount to equalize

I (1) to write a book. I (1) another remedy. Fetch me the (2) of the apple. When will you pay the (2)? The scales will not (2). What is the (2) due me? Do you (1) remaining all day?

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fl	yoŭr	foōt.
ē ū ŋ	ō	ū ū ū ū	ē ū	ō ū ū	ŷ ū ū	ū ū	ō ū

## LESSON L.

**Troublesome terminations in ise, ize, yze.**

Spell, pronounce, and use:

äg' o nize	e cön' o mize	mēm' o rize	scrû' ti nize
bap tize'	ën' ter priše	¹mör' al ize	söl' em nize
cap size'	cöl' o nize	neū' tral ize	tān' ta lize
chas tise'	fēr' til ize	ör' gan ize	mēr' chan dize
civ' il ize	gäl' van ize	com priše'	sým' pa thize'
i' dol ize	här' mon ize	pül' ver ize	týr' an nize
cät' e çhise	äg' gran dize	rē' al ize	scän' dal ize
erit' i cise	cöm' pro mise	än' a lyze	sýs' tem a tize
lē' gal ize	chär' ac ter ize	pär' a lyze	im pro vise'
ē' qual ize	fa mīl' iar ize	pät' ron ize	ěx' er cise
'áu' thor ize	²äd ver tise'	sū per vise'	mo nöp' o lize
mäg' net ize	a pöl' o gize	³rēc' og nize	stīg' ma tize

¹not âu thor ize'; ²or äd ver tise'; ³not mör' al ize; ⁴or rēc' og nize.

**Use.** To *civilize* the savages; to *catechise* children; to *authorize* by usage; to *economize* time; a business *enterprise*; to *colonize* new countries; the colors or tones *harmonize*; to *moralize* on all subjects; to *familiarize* oneself with the Bible; to *neutralize* opposition; to *solemnize* marriage; to *tantalize* with false hopes; to *tyrannize* over the weak.

**Synonymes.** Spell, define, and use correctly:

beautiful = having that assemblage of graces or properties which please the sight or mind; as, *beautiful* scenery, a *beautiful* thought

pretty = pleasing to the sight; applied to things comparatively small; as, a *pretty* face, flower, or cottage

VOWEL KEY:	Call	now	boy	I	ām	nöt	fär.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ä ē	ö ü	ü	ä é

handsome = suitable; agreeable to the eye or to correct taste; as, a *handsome* face, house, apology, fortune

We would not say that a man is — or —, but he may be —. A — sunset; a — hat; a — horse.

## LESSON LI.

**Crimes and offenders.** Spell and pronounce :

är' son	big' a my	thiēf	rās' cal
as sáult'	sū' i cīde	li' ar	im pōs' tor
bāt' ter y	māy' hem	trāi' tor	seoun' drel
mūr' der	trēa' son	crīm' i nal	vā' grant
hōm' i cīde	fēl' o ny	vāg' a bōnd	nī' hil ist
būr' gla rý	brīb' er y	rūff' ian	ēm bēz' zler
lār' ce ny	pēr' ju ry	vīl' lain	coun' ter feit er
fōrg' er y	rōb' ber	swīn' dler	mīs de mēan' or
smūg' gler	kīd' nāp	sīm' o ny	mān' slāugh ter

**Words relating to law.** Spell and pronounce :

nōt' a ry	āf fi dā' vit	shēr' iff ( <i>not shēr</i> )
rēg' is trar	re priēve'	ēq' ui ty (ēk' wī tī)
māg' is trāte	pēt' īt jū' ry	cōn' sta ble
vēr' dict	jūs' tice	sūb po' nā ( <i>not sūp</i> )
po lice'	ēv' i dence	tā' lēs
plāin' tiff	de fēnce'	būr' ris ter ( <i>not bār</i> )
coun' sel	re mā' net	at tōr' ney ( <i>not tōr</i> )
de fēnd' ant	mōrt' gage	bāi' liff
les sēe'	tēs' ti mō ny	pān' el
lēs sōr'	mōrt ga gēe'	mōrt ga gēōr'
lāw' yer	wīt' ness	so līc' i tor
prō' test	sūm' mōns	chān' cer y

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	hōōts	fit	yōñr	fōōt.
ē u ā	ō	ū ē i o y	ē ī	ō ū w	ī ŷ ū ē	ū w	ō ŷ

**Substitute from the list words for those in italics :**

Sir Ralph the *Rover* sailed away ;  
 He *scoured* the seas for *many a day* ;  
 And now, *grown rich* with *plundered store*,  
 He *shapes* his way to Scotland's shore.

coast	course	ō' ceans	a long time
steers	en riched'	bôô' ty	be cōme'
pī' rate	crūised	dī rēcts'	wēalth' y

## LESSON LII.

**Kinds of cloth.** Spell and pronounce :

jeân	al pác' à	vèl' vet	căsh' mēre
băize	de lăine'	bro căde'	căs' si mēre
chîntz (chînts)	me ri' nō	ďăm' ask	bűck' ram
căl' i cō	săt' in	mō' hăir	cōr' du roy'
cōt' ton	si lē' sĩ à	kēr' sey	vèl' vet ēen'
chěv' i ot	flăn' nel	căm' brie	wqrs' ted

**Troublesome words in a, e, i.** Spell and pronounce:

cěl' e brâte	căt' a ract	răr' e fỹ	těl' e scōpe
ďěp' re cāte	lîn' e al	răr' i ty	těn' e ment
ďēs' e crâte	cīt' a del	rēc' re āte	těr' ri fỹ
ěx' e crâte	īm' ple ment	se rěn' i ty	trăg' e đy
ěx' pi āte	măl' le a ble	skěl' e ton	věg' e tâte
im pėd' i ment	pe trō' le um	stũ' pe fỹ	věr' i fỹ
sũp' ple ment	prīv' i lege	stu píd' i ty	gāy' e ty
a căd' e my	prōd' i gy	prōp' a gâte	sēc' re ta ry
ăl' ma naç	dil' a to ry	rēm' e đy	nũ' tri mēnt

VOWEL KEY:	Căl	now	boy	I	ăm	nōt	făr.	Măy
EQUIVALENTS:	ă ô	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ă ê	ō ā	ā	ă é

liq'  
 pron  
 âp'  
 âv'  
 pâl'

U  
 a tra  
 of w  
 avar  
 tory  
 a prin

W  
 aprop  
 (âp rō  
 attach  
 (ă tă s  
 bouqu  
 (bôô k  
 cortege  
 (kôr' t  
 coterie  
 (cō te r  
 badinaç  
 (băd' i  
 coupe  
 (kôô pā  
 cuisine  
 (kwē zē

měn  
 ă y ā

lĭq' ūé fŷ (lĭk' wé-)	ěd' i fice	rén' e gāde	sěp' ar āte
prom e nāde	ěp' i taph	rět' i nūe	sēr e nāde'
ăp' a thy	māl' a dy	rěv' e nūe	spēc' i men
ăv' ar ĭce	ōr' na ment	săc' ri lēge	vēs' tige
pāl' a ta ble	ōr' i fice	sāl' a ry	lĭn' e age

**Use.** To *deprecate* cruelty; *desecrate* an altar; *execrate* a traitor; *liquefy* ice; a *prodigy* of learning; *implements* of war; *verify* a report; *stupefy* with drugs; a miser's *avarice*; a *lineal* descendant; surrender of a *citadel*; a *dilatatory* messenger; a fatal *malady*; a *renegade* from his faith; a prince's *retinue*; no *vestige* left; of noble *lineage*.

## LESSON LIII.

**Words from the French.** Spell and pronounce:

apropos	debut	regime	negligee
(ăp rô pō')	(dā bū')	(rā zhēm')	(něg lĭ zhā')
attache	éclat	mesdames	trousseau
(ă tă shā')	(ā klā')	(mā dām')	(trôô' sô')
bouquet	élite	monsieur	polonaise
(bôô kă')	(ā lēt')	(môs yă'r')	(pô lq năz')
cortege	ennui	mademoiselle	memoir
(kôr' tâzh)	(ăn wē')	(măd mwă zěl')	(mēm' wôr)
coterie	naive	messieurs	amateur
(cô te riē')	(nă' ēv)	(mësh' yerz)	(ăm at yŷr')
badinage	naivete	rendezvous	cognac
(băd' i năzh')	(nă' ēv tă')	(răn' de voo)	(kôn' yăk)
coupe	mirage	resume	nignonette
(kôô pā')	(mē rāzh')	(ră zŷ' mā)	(mĭn yŷn ět')
cuisine	morale	roué	soirée
(kwē zēn')	(mō răl')	(rôô' ā)	(swô rā')

mĕn  
ē ŷ ŷ

ōwe  
ō

ŷs?  
ă ē ŷ ŷ ŷ

Wĕe  
ē l

hōôls  
ô ŷ ŷ

ftt  
I ŷ ŷ ŷ

yoŷr  
ŷ ŷ

fôôt.  
ô ŷ

debris	qui vive	matinée	protege
(dā brē')	(kē' vēv')	(mat' i nā')	(prō te zhā')

**Common Latin terms.** Spell, pronounce, and define :

nō' tā bē' nē	notice well
vī' vā vō' cē	by living voice, orally
bō' nā fī' dē	in good faith, real
vī' cē vē' r' sā	the one for the other, the reverse
sī' nē dī' ē	without a day, the date not set
grā' tīs	free (never say <i>free gratis</i> )
quī' bō' nō	for whose benefit
ēx' tēm' pō' rē	off-hand, without previous thought
īn' frā dīg'	(dīg nī tā' tēm) below one's dignity
mē' ūn ēt tū' ūm	mine and thine
quīd prō quō'	one thing for another, an equivalent

**Caution.** In pronouncing the following and similar words avoid laying too much stress on the syllable next to the last. Touch the unaccented syllables distinctly, but lightly.

īn' ter est ing	pēr' emp to ry	dīe' tion a ry
tēr' ri to ry	cēr' e mo ny	māt' ri mo ny
sōl' i ta ry	prī' ma ry	fōrm' i da ble
cōn' tu mē ly	cōn' ver sant	cōm' pa ra ble
cōn' tra ry	īn' flu ence	hōs' pi ta ble
a pōth' e ca ry	sēc' re ta ry	īn' ter est ed

**Synonymes.** Spell, define, and use:

character = the sum of an individual's qualities  
 reputation = what others think of him

It is possible for a man to have a fair — who has not in reality a good — ; but men of really good — are not likely to have a bad —.

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ā ē	ō ā	ā	ā ē

glā  
bās  
pōl  
īsl'  
frīg  
trōp  
pŷr

S

ab s  
con  
en g  
en g  
take  
im b  
mērg  
swāl'

Tr

repres  
a diet  
pew' t  
feod (  
neū' t  
bār' b

Use

a sorro  
sue the

mēn  
ē ŷ ā

## LESSON LIV.

**Geographical terms.** Spell and pronounce:

glăc' i ers	isth' mus	ġeġ' serş	tôr' rid ( <i>not</i> tôr)
bās' in	Dēl' ta	môn' arçh y	ärç' tiç (ärk' tik)
pōl' ar	präi' rie	cōn' flu ent	pla teau' (tō')
isl' and	lōn' gi tūde	āl' flu ent	ärçh i pēl' a gō
frīg' id	lāt' i tūde	pār' al lelş	pe nīn' şū lâ
trop' ies	an tīp' o dēs	me rid' i anş	hēm' i sphēre
pŷr' a mids	zē' nith	hor i' zon	an tō' eī

**Synonymes.** Spell and pronounce:

ab sörb'	äid	af fliet'	a bŷse'
con sūme'	a bēt'	äg' on ĩze	cōn' tu mē lŷ
en grōss'	as sist'	dis trēss'	in vēc' tive
en gŷlf'	in cīte'	griēve	ōb' lo quŷ
take up	hēlp	give pain	op prō' bri ūm
im bībe'	īn' sti gāte	tor mēnt'	rib' ald rŷ
mērgē	en cōūr' āge	trōūb' le	seur ril' i tŷ
swāl' lōw up	stīm' ū late	per plēx'	vīt ū per ā' tion

**Troublesome words** with the sound of ū variously represented. Spell, pronounce, and use:

a diēū'	be dew'	jūi' cy	eŷe
pew' ter	nūi' sance	lieū	rēt' i nūe
feod (fūd)	pūr' lieū	tīş' sūe	pur sūe'
neū' ter	eū' lo gy	en sūe'	re vieŷ'
bār' be cūe	queue (kū)	gnū	beaū' ty

**Use.** A *rueful* look ; in *lieu* of bread ; a *pewter* cup ; a sorrowful *adieu* ; a *tissue* of falsehoods ; the dogs *pur-sue* the deer, etc.

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fft	yoūr	fōōt.
ē ū ā	ō	ū ē ī ō ŷ	ē ī	ō ū ŷ	ī ŷ ū ē	n ŷ	ō ū

**Words of related meaning** refer in a general way to the same subject, but are not necessarily synonymous; *synonymes* have the same, or nearly the same, meaning.

## LESSON LV.

**Words of related meaning.** Spell, pronounce, and use:

think	blānch' ing	wēa' ry	sphēre
sup pōse'	whīt' en ing	tīred	báll
im āg' ine	blēach' ing	fa tīgued'	örb
be liēve'	fād' ing	ex háust' ed	glōbe
chīl' dren	hōn' ors	shun	sink
ōff' spring	fame	shrink from	de scēnd'
de scēnd' ants	re wārdz'	avoid	go down
pos tēr' ity	praise	shīrk	sēt' tle
prōg' e ny	re nown'	e vāde'	sub side'
pine	sōl' i tūde	pēace' ful	as sūāge' (swāj)
droop	lōne' li ness	quī' et	līght' en
lān' gūish	pri' va cy	un dīs tūrbēd'	al lē' vi āte
grieve	se clū' sion	un mō lēst' ed	mīt' i gāte

**Words relating to age.** Spell and pronounce:

child' hood	youth	jū' ven īle
īn' fan cy	ād o lēs' cence	pā tri ārch' al
min ōr' i ty	old age	jūn' ior
ma jōr' i ty	se nīl' i ty	sēn' ior

**Synonymes.** Spell and pronounce:

af fīrm'	ab hōr'	tō' tal	slīce	pōr' tion
as sērt'	de tēst'	lūmp	sprīg	whīt

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ū	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō á	ā	ā ē

a v  
de  
pro  
swe  
as sē

Tr  
noun  
re sch  
sōl' a  
trān  
pōul'  
lāt' t  
lēt' t  
crēs'  
prēj'  
scīn' t

Suk

run aw  
cōn' fli

Wor  
and use

mēn  
ē ū ā

a vēr'	hāte	whōle	twig	sēc' tion
de clāre'	dīs like'	ū' ni tȳ	līmō	frāc' tion
pro tēst'	a bōm' i nāte	sūm	bīt	splīn' ter
sweār	de spīse'	māss	slīp	slīv' er
assēv'er āte	lōathe	būlk	piēce	shāv' ing

## LESSON LVI.

**Troublesome words in s, c, and sc.** Spell, pronounce, and use :

re scīnd'	vāc' cīne	dēn' ti frīce	i' ci ele
sōl' ace	mōr' tīse	lī' cence	cōn' scious
trān scēnd'	sūr' plīce	de fēnce'	schīsm
pōul' tīce	dōc' ile	e rāse'	of fēnce'
lāt' tīce	va līse' (or līse)	ās cer tāin'	cō in cīde'
lēt' tūce (tīs)	āc qui ēsce'	de scēt'	ōs' cil lāte
crēs' cent	pāu' ci ty	pro bōs' cīs	rēt' i cence
prēj' ū dīce	ēf fer vēsce'	ex crēs' cence	vāc' il lāte
scīn' til lāte	cō a lēsce'	crēv' ice	clēv' is

**Substitute from the list** words for those in italics:

Yet, now half-turning from the *frag*,  
 Knee *smiting* against knee,  
 He *scanned* the hills, if *yet were left*  
 An *open way* to *flee*.

run away	thor' ough fare	strug gle	still
cōn' flict	striking	looked at	re mained

**Words of more than one meaning.** Spell, define, and use:

lay = to place, a song  
 left = not taken, opposite the right

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ftt	yoūr	fōōt.
ē u ā	ō	ū ē r o y	ē i	ō ū w	ī y ū ē	ū w	ō ū

bound -- jump, fastened, going  
long to pine, of great length

**Use.** He sings a simple *lay*. Take what is *left* in your *left* hand. A chieftain to the Highlands *bound*. He *longs* for home, etc.

## LESSON LVII.

**Troublesome words in cal and cle.** Spell, pronounce, and use :

măg' ic al	öp' ti cal	i' ei ele	měd' i cal
mūs' ele	cū' ti cle	lōg' ic al	măn' a cle
côm' ic al	fīn' i cal	ör' a cle	phÿs' ic al
mīr' a cle	răd' i cal	erit' ic al	cÿn' ic al
öb' sta cle	chēm' ic al	pīn' na cle	păr' ti cle
tÿp' ic al	vē' hi ele	clēr' ic al	ī dēn' tic al
spēc' ta cle	skēp' ti cal	pěd' i cle	whīm' si cal
sūr' gie al	re cēp' ta cle	tēch' ni cal	gram măt' ic al

**Use.** *Clerical* garb ; a *comical* story ; the *pinnacle* of a temple ; a *particle* of truth ; a strange *spectacle* ; *finical* taste ; *manacles* on the wrists ; *identical* person ; *optical* illusion ; a *radical* change ; *whimsical* humor ; *medical* assistance ; *typical* of plenty ; *surgical* instruments.

**Misused words.** Substitute from the list the right words for those in italics :

We shall not *reside* in our new *residence* this year. I intend to *locate* in the West. We had an *elegant* time. What a *lovely* bonnet ! He keeps himself well *posted*.

in formed'

delight' ful

live

prēt' ty

house

set' tle

VOWEL KEY:	Căll	now	boy	I	ăm	nőt	făr	Măy
EQUIVALENTS:	ă ö	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ă ē	ō ā	ū	ā ē

M  
noun  
mī' c  
cō' b  
ăg' a  
gÿp'  
ēm' e  
sūl' p  
sār' d  
gneiss  
rū' bÿ  
ô' pal

Tro  
ence.  
final s  
There  
prints  
ăb' sti  
ig' no r  
ex ist' c  
an noy'  
cōg' ni  
in' no c  
vên' gea  
con vey'  
com pli'  
côm' pe  
in' di ge

mên  
ē ũ ā

**Minerals and precious stones.** Spell and pro-

nounce :

mī' cá	grăn' ĩte	quartz (kwarts)
cō' bált	mēr' cū rý	săp' phĩre (săf' fir)
ăg' ate	plum bā' gō	cōr nēl' ĩan
gŷp' sum	ō' nŷx	ărse' nie ( <i>or</i> är' se nie)
ēm' er ald	bēr' ŷl	mēer' schăũm (shoum)
sũl' phur	dĩ' a mond	ăm' e thŷst
săr' do nŷx	crŷ' o lite	măl' a chĩte
gneiss	tō' pāz	tur quoisē' (koiz)
rũ' bŷ	jās' per	fēld' spār
ō' pal	gār' net	ba rŷ' tã

## LESSON LVIII.

**Troublesome words in ants, ance, ents, and ence.** Words ending in *nts* and *nce* have not the *same* final sound. The *t* must be sounded in the former. There is considerable difference between the sounds of *prints* and *prince*. Spell, pronounce, and use:

ăb' sti nence	lĩf' fi dence	de fĩ' ance
ĩg' no rance	dĩl' i gence	de fēnd' ants
ěx ĩst' ence	griē' nce	ěl' e gance
an noy' ance	frā' grance	de pēnd' ence
cōg' ni zance	ēs' sence	de pēnd' ants
ĩn' no cence	pĩt' tance	ac quaint' ance
vēn' geance	al lĩ' ance	coun' te nance
con vey' ance	rēv' er ence	vĩg' i lance
com pli' ance	re ŷĩst' ance	vĩ' o lence
cōm' pe tence	as sĩst' ants	ăd hēr' ence
ĩn' di gence	as sĩst' ance	ăd hēr' ents

mēn	ōwe	ũs?	Wce	bōōts	fĩ	yoũr	fōōt.
ě u a	ō	ũ e r o y	ē i	ō ũ w	ĩ ŷ ũ é	ũ w	ō ũ

sūs' te nance	vē' he mēnce	māin' te nance
prēv' a lence	rēs' i dēnce	vā' ri ance
o bē' di ence	rēs' i dēnts	in tēl' li gence
oe cūr' rence	re mīt' tance	re pēnt' ance
cōm plai sance'	ūt' ter ance	rēm i nīs' cence
ac count' ants	as sāl' ants	at tēnd' ants
re cīp' i ents	vā' grants	at tēnd' ance
wār' rants	in sōl' vents	clāir voy' ants
cōn' so nants	cōn' so nance	clāir voy' ance
in' cense	pre tēnce'	pēn' i tence.

**Use.** My *assistants* gave me much *assistance*; his salary is a mere *pittance*. Reduced from *competence* to *indigence*; the *remittance* of a draft; *reverence* for holy things; the *residents* of the city have each a country *residence*; *abstinence* from food; a spirit of *defiance*; *vehemence* of passion; a public *grievance*; *reminiscences* of childhood, etc.

## LESSON LIX.

**Diseases.** Spell and pronounce:

ā' güe	croup	'neū rāl' ġi ā
pāl' sy	mēa' sļeş	cān' cer
drōp' sy	scūr' veş	gāñ' grēne
nāu' sē ā	jāun' dīce	trīch i nō' sis
ca tārrh'	'hys tēr' ics	rheū' ma tīsm
par āl' y sis	'āsth' mā	dys pēp' si ā
ēp' i lēp sy	pleū' ri sy	in flam mā' tion
āp' o plēx y	phthīş' ic	ēr ŷ sīp' e las
ma rās' mus	'phthī' sis	dys' en tēr y

<sup>1</sup> not hys tēr' ics; <sup>2</sup> not āsth' mā; <sup>3</sup> or phthī' sis; <sup>4</sup> not neū rāl' ġi ā; <sup>5</sup> or dys pēp' sŷ.

VOWEL KEY:	Căll	now	boy	I	ăm	nōt	făr.	Măy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ă ē	ō ā	ā	ă é

tū' mor	tŷ' phus	broñ çhī' tis
ül' cer	āb' scess	dīph' thē' rī ā
mūmps	gout	pneū' mō' nī ā
çhōl' e rà	vēr' ti gō	īn flu' çn' zā
scrōf' ū là	de līr' i ūm	scār la tī' nā
īn sūn' i ty	dī ar rhæ' ā	vā' rī o loid
lū' na cy	chīl' blāin	pso rī' a sis

**Medicines.** Spell and pronounce:

ō' pī ūm	ca thār' tic	āl' co hōl	tar āx' a eum
sūl' phur	<sup>3</sup> quī nīne'	<sup>4</sup> glŷe' e rīne	gīn' ger
<sup>1</sup> mōr' phīne	<sup>2</sup> ār' se nīc	va lē' rī an	cū' bēbs
phŷs' ic	gēn' tian	mag nē' sī ā	bēl lā dōn' nā
rhū' bārb	līc' o rice	am mō' nī ā	āc' o nīte
<sup>1</sup> Ip' e cāc	quās' sī ā	sās' sa frās	cāl' o mēl
cām' phor	çhlō' ro fōrm	<sup>1</sup> lāu' da nūm	cōl' çhī cūm
sēn' nā	<sup>3</sup> pār a gōr' ic	<sup>2</sup> strŷçh' nīne	āl' ðeş

<sup>1</sup>not mōr phīne'; <sup>2</sup>or Ip' e cāc ū ān' hā; <sup>3</sup>or quīn' īne; <sup>4</sup>or ārse' nīc;  
<sup>5</sup>or pār e gōr' ic; <sup>6</sup>not glŷe er īne'; <sup>7</sup>not lāud' a nūm; <sup>8</sup>or strŷçh' nī ā.

**Words of related meaning.** Spell and pronounce:

hōs' pī tal	wān' der ing	wāit' ing
īn fīrm' a ry	strāy' ing	stāy' ing
sān i tā' rī um	rōam' ing	de lāy' ing
a sŷ' lum	rōv' ing	pāus' ing
wārd	mūr' mur	de lāy'
dī vīs' ign	whīs' per	dāl' ly
dīs' trīct	mūt' ter	lōl' ter
nurse	prāyer	cūt
at tēnd' ant	pe tī' tion	cārve
as sīst' ant	īn vo cā' tion	en grāve'
wārd' er	sup plī cā' tion	īn scrībe'

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wce	bōōts	fīt	yoūr	fōōt.
ē ū ā	ō	ū ē ŷ ŷ ŷ	ē ī	ō ū ū	ī ŷ ŷ ē	ū ū	ō ŷ

## LESSON LX.

Substitute from the list words for those in italics:

Home they *brought* her *warrior* dead,  
 She *nor* swooned *nor* uttered *cry*,  
*All* her *maidens* *watching* *said*  
 She must *weep* or she will *die*.

bore	shed tears	ex pīre'
de clared	wailed	nēith'er
faint ed	sōl' dier	ladies-in-waiting
looking on	cry	every one of

Troublesome words in eous, ious, tious, and cious. Spell, pronounce, and use:

rīght' eoūs (yūs)	spōn tā' ne ous
ā' que oūs	sū per cīl' i oūs
gōr' ġeoūs (jūs)	vēx ā' tious
cō' pi oūs	sen tēn' tious
dū' bi oūs	per nī' cious (-nīsh' ūs)
hīd' e oūs ( <i>not</i> hīj' yūs)	vīt' re oūs
īm' pi oūs	dū' te oūs
nāu' ſeoūs (shūs)	fīe tī' tious (-tīsh-ūs)
īm pēr' vi oūs	fa cō' tious
sāc ri lē' ġioūs (jūs)	cōn' ſcioūs (shūs)
dēl e tē' ri oūs	vī' cious (vīsh' ūs)
sa gā' cious (shūs)	cāp' tious
pre cō' cious	sus pī' cious (pīsh' ūs)
plēn' te ous	ma li' cious (līsh' ūs)
ō' di ous ( <i>or</i> ōd' toūs)	nu trī' tious (trīsh' ūs)
de līr' i ous	ju dī' cious (dīsh' ūs)

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fūr.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ā ē	o ā	ū	ā ē

coûrt' e oûs (or cōurte'oûs)	in fēc' tious
er rō' ne oûs	te nā' cious
out rā' geoûs	cōn scī ěn' tious
pŭñc tîl' ioûs (yûs)	frăc' tious
am phîb' i oûs	sē' ri oûs
mîs cel lā' ne oûs	ex trā' ne oûs
sî mul tā' ne oûs	mēr e trî' cious (trîsh' us)

**Use.** *Infectious* diseases; a *captious* disposition; *precocious* child; *pernicious* practices; *copious* draughts; *dubious* question; *courteous* gentleman; *impervious* to water; *spontaneous* combustion; *amphibious* animals; *malicious* act; *sagacious* thought; *impious* speech; *nauseous* dose, etc.

## LESSON LXI.

**Troublesome words in ant and ent.** Spell, pronounce, and use:

a būn' dant	cōm' ba tănt	ěl' e gant
ăr' ro gant	cōn' so nant	dis cōrd' ant
con sist' ent	cōn' ver sant	cōr re spōnd' ent
as sâil' ant	cōn va lēs' cent	im pēr' ti nēnt
as sîst' ant	cōr' pŭ lēnt	ex pē' di ent
at tēnd' ant	de pēnd' ěnt	im pōr' tant
bel lġ' er ěnt	de pēnd' ānt	in cēs' sant
clăir voy' ant	de spōnd' ent	in sōl' vent
rēv' er ent	lŭx ū' ri ant	pēt' ū lant
Ir rēl' e vant	ma lġ' nant	plēas' ant
poign' ant	prēv' a lent	re cîp' i ěnt
re lŭc' tant	stăg' nant	pro fl' cient (fîsh' ěnt)
tri ūm' phant	vā' grant	vġ' i lant

mĕn	ōwe	ŭs?	Wĕe	bōōts	ſt	yoŭr	ſōōt.
ē ũ ũ	ō	ŭ ē ũ ũ	ē ī	ō ũ ũ	ī ũ ũ	ŭ ũ	ō ũ

**Use.** An *impertinent* question; *incessant* noise; *insolvent* debtor; *luxuriant* tropical forest; a hasty, *petulant* reply; *poignant* grief; *proficient* in music; *conversant* in history; an *important* lesson; a *malignant* fever, etc.

**Words of related meaning.** Spell, pronounce, and use :

cēl' e brāt ed	ants	dīs cqv'ered
nōt' ed	ēm' mets	found
fā' mous	pīs' mīres	in vēnt'ed
mān' ners	strüg' gle	pro vīde'
hāb' its	cōm' bat	sup plȳ'
cūs' toms	en coun' ter	pre pāre'
spēed' i ly	āug mēnt' ed	īn' do lēnt ly
quēck' ly	in crēased'	lā' zi ly
soon	en lārged'	slōth' ful ly

## LESSON LXII.

**Substitute from the list** words for those in italics:

"Oh! *tell* me, *sailor*, *tell* me *true*  
Is my *little lad*, my Elihu,  
A-*sailing* with your *ship*?"  
The *sailor's* eyes were *dim* with dew —  
"Your *little lad*, your Elihu?"  
He *said* with *trembling* lip —  
"What *little lad*? What *ship*?"

small	boy	vessel	truly
the truth	exclaimed	quivering	mariner's
tearful	cruising	inform	seaman

VOWEL KEY:	Call	now	boy	I	am	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī ē	ā ē	ō ā	ū	ū ē

**Exercise on the spelling rules.** Tell why the letters in italics are found in the following words:

robbing	occurred	happiness	tanned
singeing	frolicking	peaceable	redder
piteous	courageous	levelled	jeweller

**Tell why** the letters in parenthesis are omitted from the following words:

rat(e)able	dul(l)ness	du(e)ly	sal(e)able
mov(e)ing	car(e)ed	whol(e)ly	fre(e)er

**Opposites.** Spell, pronounce, and use:

ac' cẽpt	or	re jẽct'	ac quĩt'	or	con vict'
ab sũrd'		rẽa' son a ble	cour' age		cow' ard ice
hũm' ble		hau'gh' ty	ad mĩt'		de nĩ'
re dũce'		in crẽase'	cũre' ful		hẽed' less
an nounce'		con cẽal'	ĩn' cient		mũd' ern
ĩc' tive		slũth' ful	ĩd' vẽrse		fũ' vor a ble
sũothe		ĩg' gra vĩte	bũld		tĩm' id

**Tell the opposites of—**

bright	ũre	tẽn' der	few	scũrce
quĩ' et	slow	grĩte' ful	ũf' ten	a sleep'
hand' some	cĩ' sy	poi' son ous	smile	a rousẽd'

## LESSON LXIII.

**Nautical terms.** *Star' board*, the right-hand side of a vessel; *lĩr' board*, the left-hand side; *wĩnd' ward*, towards the wind; *lẽe' ward*, with the wind; *lẽe*, leeward; *wẽath' er*, windward; *hẽlm a lẽe'*, the helm turned to the lẽe-side of the vessel; *port the hẽlm*, turn it to the left

mẽn	ũwe	ũs?	Wẽe	hũũts	ĩt	yoũr	foũt.
ẽ u ẽ	ũ	ũ ẽ i ũ y	ẽ l	ũ ũ w	i y ũ ẽ	ũ w	ũ y

side of the vessel; *boat' swain* (bō' sn), an officer whose duty it is to summon the crew; *cock' swain* (kōk' sn), similar to boatswain, has charge of the boat and crew; *gun'-wale* (gūn' nel), that piece of timber which reaches, on both sides of the ship, from the half deck to the fore-castle; *fōre' cāst le* (fōrk' 's'l), the fore part of a vessel, under the deck; *stern all*, back; *hām' ser* or *hāl' ser*, a small cable; *hūll* or *hūlk*, the body of a ship exclusive of masts, rigging, etc.; *shrouds*, ropes sustaining the masts; *lūg' ger*, a small, three-masted vessel; *lūff*, to bring the head of the ship nearer the wind; *lōg*, an instrument for determining a vessel's speed, the book in which the record of the speed, etc., is kept.

**Fishing implements and terms.** Spell and pronunciation:

hōōk	flōat	gill nēt	flȳ
line	spōon	mēsh	trāwl
rēel	bāit	gāff	trōll
rōd	ōar	spēar	mīn' nōw
tāck' le	sēine	har pōōn'	sīnk' er

**Colloquial words.** Spell and pronunciation:

bōth' er	fūss' ŷ	pēs' ter	tāt' tle
cōax	gām' mon	pūck' er	tēase
chōres	hūb'-būb	rāck' et	tūs' sle
chīt'-chāt	hōme' siek	serīmp	shīll' ŷ-shāll' ŷ
fidg' et	hōax	splūrge	būg' a bōō

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronunciation:

wīnd' ward	not wīn' urd
ēv ol ū' tion	not ēv ō lū' tion
pro dīg' iōūs	not prō dīg' ē ūs

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	l	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ā ē	ō ā	ā	ā ē

dis eré' tion	(dis krësh' ün)
ât' ti tûde	not tôód, chûd
çir' cû lar	not sûrk' yû lar
vî' o lënt lý	not voi' lënt lý
tër' ri ble	not tûr' ùb le
pur sũits'	not sôôts, shûts
prômpt' lý	not prôm' plý
grăd' ũ al lý	not grăd' yûl ly
di rêet' lý	not di rēk' ly
sĩñ' gũ lar	not sîn' gũ lar
flũ' id	not flôô' id
wēap' on	not wēap' on
ex háust' ed	ěgz not ěks
glĩs' ten ĩng	not glĩs' tēn ĩng
răth' er	not răth' er, rûth' er
spon tâ' ne oũs	för' mi da ble
con ject' ũre	man œû' vre
trēm' ũ loũs	pýr' a mĩd
stär' board	tûr' bũ lēnce
lög' ģer hēad	vĩ bră' tions
bų' rĩed (bēr' rĩd)	trēb' led (trēb' bld)

**The letter *u*** has the sound of *ī* in *busy* and its derivatives, and of *ē* in *bury* and its derivatives. Long *ū* is rarely found after *sh* in the same syllable.

**Caution.** The suffix *ful*, is always pronounced *fŭl* not *fŭl* or *fŭl*.

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

för' ward	to the front, on-	thrōw	to hurl
	ward, bold, to aid	thrōe	a paroxysm, fit,
före' wârd	the front, the van		agony

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	foots	fit	yoŭr	fōot.
ē ũ ũ	ō	ŕē ũ ũ	ēl	ō ũ ũ	ī ũ ũ	ŭ ũ	ō ũ

cōurs' er	a racer	qēase	to stop
cōars' er	less fine	sēas	oceans
gōal	haven, boundary	cliffs	crags, cliffs
g'hōul	a demon	clēfs	musical signs
ēl' e ment	first principle	clifts	cliffs
āl' i ment	food	căn' non	a large gun
ail' ment	disease	căn' on	a law, a church
snūff	a fine powder,		dignitary
	to smell	lāunch' ing	plunging
sniff	to snuff	lūneh' ing	taking a lunch
fōrm'er	one before	crews	vessels' compan-
fārm'er	an agriculturist		ions
com pōsed'	compounded	crūise	to sail, a voyage
cōm' pōst	a compound	crūse	a small cup
bū' rŷ	(bēr' rŷ) to inter	scūlled	impelled a boat
bēr' rŷ	a small fruit	skūlled	having a skull
hāll	a large room	tōws	draws
hāul	to pull	tōes	parts of the foot
pull	to pluck, to tug	mīst	vapor
pōól	a small pond	mīssed	(mīst) did miss

**Dictation.** *Haul* the trunk into the *hall*. *Bury* the *berry* in leaves. The chief *element* of his *ailment* is a lack of *aliment*. Take a *sniff* of *snuff* said the *former farmer*. *Compost* is *composed* of decaying vegetable matter. The *courser* fell upon the *coarser* gravel near the *goal*. It will *throw* him into a *throe* of pain. Put oil in the *cruse*. When will the *crews* return from their *cruise*?

**Elliptical exercise.** We — our way in the —. Till the — shall — to roll. — the ox from the miry —. The — heard the — roar. They were — the boat while we were —. Ships that — with-out —. A thick — native — the boat.

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ā ē	ō á	ā	ā ē

## LESSON LXIV.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

smith' ŷ	not smith' ŷ
pär' a dise	not pär' a dīse
fört' ūneş (fört' yŭnz)	not för' chūz
sīn' ew y (sīn' ū ŷ)	not sīn' ū ē
whät' e'ēr (hwöt' är)	not hwöt' ēr
a smith's bēl' lows (bēl' lūs)	not bēl' lōwş
thrēsh' ing	not thrāsh' ing

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

mūs' çleş tendons, animal tissue	bēl' lows a smith's tool
mūs' selş shell-fish	bēl' lōwş roars
ēarnş gains by labor	bēat to strike, to overcome
ŭrnş water vessels	bēet a vegetable
sēx' ton a grave digger	slōw tardy
Sāx' on belonging to Saxony	slōe blackthorn
chāff the husks of grain	pär' son a clergyman
chāfe to irritate	pēr' son a human being
nēedş requires	čarned gained by labor
knēadş works dough	ŭrned put into an urn

**Dictation.** He *earns* a living by making *urns*. The *parson* is a pleasant *person*. The baker *kneads* his bread because it *needs* it. The *serxton* is a *Saxon*. The *bellows* roars and bellows. The *chaff* will *chafe* your neck.

**Under** or *subject* to authority, *under* or *less* than a hundred, *under* water or the ground, *below* the horizon,

mēn	ōwe	ŭs?	Wēe	bōōts	m	yoŭr	fōōt
ē ū ŋ	ō	ŭ ē ŷ ŷ ŷ	ē ī	ō ū ŵ	ŷ ŷ ŷ ŷ	ŭ ŵ	ō ŷ

*beneath* the surface; *under* shelter, *beneath* notice. *Beneath* is a stronger term than *under* or *below*.

**A smith's materials and tools.** Spell and pronounce:

i' rən	göld	vīse	wrēnch	ān' vil
söl' der	bräss	bēnch	gāuge	hām' mer
file	zīfē	pūnch	lāthe	nīp' pers
tīn	tōngs	shēars	fōrge	pīn' çers
lēad	slēdže	cōp' per	sīl' ver	nīck' el
rāsp	cōal	stēel	drill	chār' cōal

**Iron** is also pronounced i' ūrn; and *solder*, söl' der. *Saw' der* means flattery.

**Words relating to cleanliness and the reverse.**

Spell, pronounce, and distinguish:

sōôt' ý (or sōôt' ý)	dīrt	smōk' ý	swēep
groundz (not grounz)	dīrt' ý	lēş	spongē
bāthe	drēş	ōt' fal	slōps
brūsh	drōss	lāve	slūsh
clēan' lý	dīteh	wāsh (wōsh)	scūm
clēan' lý	filth	serüb	slīm' ý
scour (not skou' er)	filth' ý	clēan' ness	soiled
slōv' en lý	tī' dý	sew' er	clēanşē
nēat	nāt' tý	clēan' li nēss	grī' mý

## LESSON LXV.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

crōc' o dile	or erōc' o dile	te nā' cious	not ten āsh' ūs
slāk' ing	not slāk' ing	lāun' dry	not lāun' dry

VOWEL KEY:	Call	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ā ē	ō ā	ū	ā ē

spās mōd' ic	not spās' mōd ic	vī vāç' i tŷ	or vī vāç' i tŷ
tēr' ri fied	not tēr' re fied	stqm' ačh	not stqm' mīk
něck' lace	not nēc' lāce	spē' cīes	(spē shīz)
rīd' dance	not rēd' dance	īm mē' dī ate ly	not -mē' jīt-
hās' tened	not hās' tened	ac cōm' plished	not ac cōm'
ī dē' aš	not ī dēz'	mēm' brāne	not -brāne
gīr' bā	not gīr' bā	nar cōt' ic	not nar cōt' ic

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

dēnsē	solid	ōp' po šīte	facing, opposed
dēnš	nests of wild beasts	āp' po šīte	suitable
rōôt	part of a plant	fōre-lēgš'	front legs of a
rōute	way		quadruped
rout	confusion, to de- feat	fōur' lēgš'	legs to the num- ber of four
hāl' ter	a rope	as sīst' ançe	help
āl' ter	to change	as sīst' ants	helpers
āl' tar	for sacrifice	dīf' fer ence	unlikeness
vāin	foolish	dēf' er ence	great respect
vāne	a weather-cock	wōrn	soiled, borne on the body
vēin	a blood-vessel	wārn	to caution
yāwn	to open	spē' cīes	(shīz) kinds
yōn	yonder (poetic)	spē' cious	(shūs) showy, plausible
ex cēed'	go too far	spā' cious	(shūs) roomy
ac cēde'	to yield assent	spē' cīe	(shī) coin
lōw' er	farther down		
low' er	to darken		

**C has the sound of z** in three common words and most of their derivatives — discern, suffice, sacrifice.

**Dictation.** With due *deference* to you, I see a great *difference*. She would *lower* the blind, when the sky began to *lower*. Call upon your *assistants* for their *assistance*.

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōôts	fit	yoŭr	fōôt.
ē ū ā	ō	ū ē ŷ ō ŷ	ē ī	ō ā ŵ	ŷ ŷ ū ē	ū ŵ	ō ū

Your answer is not *apposite*, but quite the *opposite*. A *species* of seal is kept in a *spacious* tank. He gave a *specious* reason for *specie* payment.

**Elliptical exercise.** Fill the ellipses with appropriate words. It would — my authority to — to your request. Beneath — rock a chasm —. The builder will — the shape of the —. The tigers' — are in a — jungle. What — did you travel? The enemy was put to —. That — man has a — on his house and a — of coal under it.

**Reptiles.** Spell and pronounce :

snāil	swift	ăn a cōn' dā	mōc' ca son
slūg	līz' ard	ca mē' le on	çent' i pēde (or pēd)
worm	newt	ta rān' tu lā	erōc' o dīle (or dīle)
snāke	cō' brā	scōr' pi on	blīnd' wōrm
bō'ā	vī' per	āl' li gā tor	pŷ' thon
āsp	ād' der	frōg	flŷ' īng-drāg' on
tōad	sēr' pent	tōr' toīse	tūr' tle

## LESSON LXVI.

**Substitute from the list words for those in italics:**

*Prayer is the soul's sincere desire*

*Uttered or unexpressed,*

*The motion of a hidden fire*

*That trembles in the breast.*

heart	bō' šom	un ūt' tered	quīv' ers
sē' cret	con cēaled'	mōve' ment	un sād'
wish	spīr' its	ex prēssed'	spō' ken
lives	heārt' felt	ēar' nest	com mūn' ion with God

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ū	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ā ē	ō á	ā	ā é

sir  
In  
e t  
the  
are  
AN  
mē  
list  
sho  
ape  
a br  
fōre  
grav  
prai  
stre  
fēl' l  
sōr r

N  
noun  
shēan  
wā' g  
tōngs  
sē' ri  
vēr' r  
trow'  
scīš' s

Sou  
think  
mind,

mēn  
ē ū ā

**Spell the following words** and their opposites:

sím' plect	côn' trite	ví' tal	death
ín' fant	re joice'	nā' tive	saints
e tēr' nal	mōurn' ers	truth	a lōne'

**Words of related meaning.** Spell and pronounce the following words, which correspond in meaning and are derived from —

ANGLO-SAXON.	FROM LATIN.	FROM GREEK.
mēs' sen ger	miſs' ign a ry	a pōs' /
list	ín' ven tor y	cāt' a l
short	con cise'	la cōn'
ape	ím' i tāte	mím' ic
a brīdg' ment	āb' strāct	e pīt' o mē
fore tell'	pre dīct'	prōph' e sý
grave	sēp' ul chre	tōmb
praise	com mēnd'	eū' lo gize
strength	vīg' or	ēn' er gy
fēl' low ship	ín' ter course	com mūn' ion
sōr row ful	de prēssed	mēl' an chō ly

**Nouns always in plural form.** Spell and pronounce:

shēars	drēgs	āsh' es	vīct' uals (vīt' ls)
wā' ges	ā/mſ	bīt' ters	brēech' es (brīch-)
tōngs	gōōds	rich' es	bēl' lōws (lūs)
sē' ri ēs	ēn' trāils	ās' sēts	gāl' lōws (gāl' lūs)
vēr' min	nūp' tials	mōr' als	bill' hards
trow' sers	lēes	ān' nals	spēc' ta cles
scīs' sors	newſ	pīnch' ers	pīn' cers

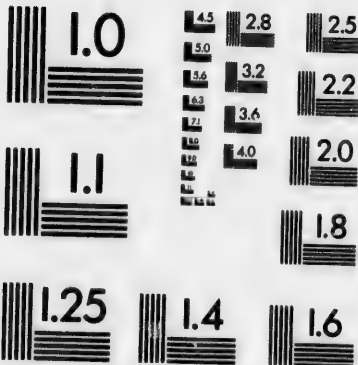
**Soul, mind, and spirit,** are all used to denote the thinking principle. *Soul* is opposed to *body*; *spirit* and *mind*, to *matter*.

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ft	yoſr	fōōt.
ē u a	ō	ū ē r ō y	ē l	ō ū ō	I ſ ū ē	ū ō	ō ū



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## LESSON LXVII.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

ex ăm' ple	not ex ăm' ple	thêre' fôre	or thêre' fôre
têm' per at ũre	not -chũre	tũbe	not tóób, chũbe
ăc' cŭr ately	not ăc' cŭr-	scălds	not scăls

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

bôd' iesh	substances	ên' ters	goes in
bôd' iče	corset	in tērș'	buries
thêre' fôre	consequently	ex pând'	to widen
thêre fôr'	for that	ex pënd'	to lay out
côn' trăct	agreement	lêd	conducted
con trăct'	to agree, to bargain	lêad	a metal
ăf fêct'	to influence, to act upon	lêad	to conduct
êf fêct'	result	mêt' al	a mineral
sêaled	fastened with a seal	mêt' tle	spirit
cêiled	inlaid overhead	ŭn ă' ble	not able
sîgnș	symbols	ên ă' ble	make able
scî' enče	knowledge	êx cêss'	over much
		ăc' cêss	way of approach

**Dictation.** (Dictate a whole sentence at a time.) A horse of *mettle* is not a *metal* horse. He *enters* the cemetery and *inters* the dead. His *access* to power gave him *excess* of joy. His horse was *led* and his sword was of *lead*. It will *enable* you to do what you are now *unable* to perform. The *effect* of the law does not *affect* me. Show me the *signs* or symbols of the *science*. The mason *ceiled* the room, and I *sealed* the letter. He *expends* his money to *expand* his knowledge.

VOWEL KEY:	Căll	now	boy	I	ăm	nôt	făr.	Măy
EQUIVALENTS:	ă ô	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ă ē	ô á	ă	ă é

**Words relating to heat and cold.** Spell, pronounce, and distinguish:

ärç' tic	sûl' trÿ	fire	glôw' ing
blāze	fē' ver	fī' er ÿ	rēd' hōt
blāz' ing	fēr' vent	ī' çý	īg' ne oūs
broil' ing	frīg' id	ī' çì ness	hēc' tic
boil' ing	frēc' z' ing	īç' bērg	scōrch' ing
chil' lý	frōs' ty	tēp' id	būrn' ing
scāld' ing	frōz' en	wārm	rōast' ing

**Which of the following words double the final consonant** before an affix beginning with a vowel, and, why?

rōb	mōan	con cūr'	fāil	thīn
ōrb	re pēl'	cōñ' quer	bāwl	re sīgn'
scārf	lēv' el	gāl' lop	tāil	tēm' per
stōp	spōt	tēn' der	tān	drāg
be ġīn'	spōrt	be fīt'	rēd	pēn
de fēr'	tūrn	fīt	wóol	a dōrn'
spān	cā/m	bēn' e fit	scān	pūll

**Fill the ellipses with appropriate words.**

salute }  
accost } We — a friend, — a stranger, — a com-  
address } pany.

pull }  
draw } We — a rope, — a cart, — a body.  
drag }

**Since c and g are generally soft** before *e, i* and *y*, and hard in other positions, the use of the marked characters, ç, ç, ġ, ġ, is optional, except where essential; as, çell or cell, çall or call, ġem or gem, ġale or gale — but façade, sceptic, çasm, ġaol, ġimp.

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fīt	yoŋr	fōōt.
ē ŷ ŷ	ō	ū ē ŷ ŷ	ē l	ō ŷ ŷ	ŷ ŷ ŷ	ū ŷ	ō ŷ

## LESSON LXVIII.—A.

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

Ā' bel	a man's name	är' ras	hangings
ā' ble	equal to doing	här' ass	to trouble
āddş	makes more	äss	a beast
ādze	a cooper's tool	ās	a Roman coin
ail	to be sick	ās	like
āle	strong beer	as sēnt'	consent
hail	a salutation	as çēnt'	act of rising
hāle	heartly, well	ad vīçe'	counsel
air	atmosphere, tune	ad vīçe'	to give counsel
Āyr	a Scotch town	āf' fa ble	courteous
ēre	before	ēf' fa ble	utterable
ē'er	ever	af fēct'	to influence
hēir	one who inherits	ef fēct'	consequence
āb o li'tion	abrogation	āl' ley	a passage
ēbulli'tion	a boiling	āl lē'	a confederate
ac çēde'	to comply with	a loud'	loudly
ex cēed'	to go beyond	al lowed'	permitted
ac çēpt'	to receive	al lū' şion	reference to
ex çēpt'	to leave out	il lū' şion	reference
āc' çēss	an approach	āte	did eat
ex çēss'	over much	ēight	a number
āl' tar	for sacrifice	āu' gur	a diviner
āl' ter	to change	āu' ġer	a tool
hāl' ter	a rope	āught	anything
all	every one	ought	should
awl	a tool	ānt	an insect
ān	an article	āunt	parent's sister
Ann, Anne	a name	hāunt	to frequent

VOWEL KEY: Cāll now boy I ām nōt fūr. Māy  
EQUIVALENTS: ā ō ow ou oy oi ī y ā ē ō ā ā ā ē

āñ ker	a liquid measure	ar rāign'	to call to account
āñ' chor	of a ship	ar rānge'	to put in order
hāñ' ker	to long after	ha rāngue'	a speech
āc'qi dents	chances	āp' po šite	suitable
āc'qi dençe	changes of words	ōp' po šite	over against
ācts (ākts)	things done	ār' rant	bad, notorious
āxe (āks)	a tool	ēr' rant	roving, erring
hācks	hews	ēr rand	a message
ān' nal īst	a chronicler	āsp	a serpent
ān' al ŷst	one who analyzes	hāsp	a fastening
ān' tī	against	as sāy'	an examination
ān' tē	before	es sāy'	to attempt
ār k	a chest	ēs' sāy	a tract
āre	part of a circle	a vēr'	to affirm
ad dī' tion	something added	ēv'er	at any time
e dī' tion	publication	as sīst' ants	helpers
ad hē' rents	followers	as sīst' ançe	help
ad hē' rence	attachment	at tēnd' ants	servants
ās' pe rāte	to roughen	at tēnd' ançe	service
ās' pi rate	to speak with	āt' tri būte	characteristic
	a rough breath	at trib' ūte	to impute

**Choose the right word.** (In, inn) (the, thee) morn-  
ing (so, sow, sew) thy (seed, cede). (Feint, faint) (hart,  
heart) never (won, one) (fare, fair) lady. The (skull,  
scull) protects the organs of (cite, site, sight). Things  
are (not, knot) what they (seem, seam). Strung together  
like a (roe, row) of (purls, pearls). It falls like (rain,  
rein, reign) upon the (moan, mown) grass. (Fate, fete)  
(steels, steals) along with noiseless (steps, steppes). Cats  
(clime, climb) with (there, their) (clause, claws). His  
(stile, style) of (rite, write, right, wright) ing is (chased,  
chaste). (Right, rite) is more than (might, mite) and  
justice more than (male, mail).

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ft	yoūr	fōōt.
ē ū ā	ō	ū ē ū y	ē l	ō ū w	ī ŷ ū ē	ū w	ō ū

## LESSON LXIX.—B.

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use :

béen	existed	bět' ter	superior
bĭn	a chest for corn	bět' tor }	one who wagers
bēan	a grain	bět' ter }	
bēer	malt liquor	bĭte	to lay hold with
bĭer	for carrying the		the teeth
	dead	bĭght	the bend of a shore
bēet	a root		or of a cable
bēat	to strike	blōt	a spot or stain
bēll	for ringing	blōat	to puff out
bēlle	a young lady	blūe	a color
bā' con	hog's flesh	blew	past tense of verb
bā' ken	baked		<i>to blow</i>
bād	wicked, ill	bēe' tle	an insect, a mallet
bāde	ordered	bēa' dle	a parish officer
bāle	a bundle of goods	bēa' gle	a small hound
bāil	a surety	be hōōt'	benefit
bāll	any thing round	be hōōve'	necessary, fitting
bāwl	to roar out	bĭle	the secretion of
bāre	naked		the liver
bēar	a beast, to carry	boil	to heat, to steam
bārk	the rind of a tree	bōar	a male swine
bārq̄ue	(bārk) a ship	bōre	to pierce, pester
bāld	bare, without hair	bō' ā	a serpent
bāwled	roared	bōōr	a clownish person
bārd	a minstrel	bōard	a plank
bārred	stopped the way	bōred	pestered, pierced
bāi' lad	a song	bōard' er	one living with a
bāl' let	a dance act		family
bāl' lot	secret voting	bōr' der	an edge

VOWEL KEY: Cāll now boy I ām nōt fār. Māy  
EQUIVALENTS: ā ō ow ou oy oi ī ē ā ē ō ā ū ā ē

bāse	bottom, vile	bēn'e fīts	advantages
bāss	part in music	bēn'e fīce	a church living
bāss	a kind of fish	bōat	a small vessel
bāte	to lower in price	bōught	purchased
bāit	allurement	bōd' īes	sn' tances
bāy	a tree, a color, to	bōd' īce	an article of dress
	bark	bōld	fearless, impudent
Bēy	a Turkish gov-	bōwled	rolled
	ernor	bōôt' ŷ	plunder
bāys	laurel trees	beau' tŷ	grace, loveliness
bāize	rough cloth	bē	to exist
bēech	a tree	bēe	an insect
bēach	a shore	boy	a young lad
bōrne	carried	buoy	(bwoy) sea-mark
börn	came into life	brāid	to plait
bourn	a limit, rivulet	brāyed	roared like an ass
bourne		brēech'es	short trousers
bow	to bend	brēach'es	breaks in a wall
bough	a branch	bróód	young of birds
bōw	to shoot arrows	brēwed	did brew
beau (bō)	an admirer	brēath	respiration
bō !	an exclamation	brēadth	broadness
brāke	a thicket	bōwl	a large cup
brēāk	to shatter	bōll	the stem of a tree
brāys	as a donkey	bōle	
brāze	to solder with	bōll	a seed-pod
	brass	bōlt	a fastening
brēd	brought up	bōult	to sift
brēad	food	browş	ridge over the eyes
Brēst	a French port	browşe	to eat sprouts
brēast	the bosom	bŷ	with, near
breŷs	ferments	bŷe	beside
brūise	to crush	buŷ	to purchase

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōôts	fīt	yoŷr	fōôt.
ē ŷ ŷ	ō	ū c i o ŷ	ē 1	ō ŷ ŷ	ŷ ŷ ŷ ē	ū ŷ	ō ŷ

bright' en	to make bright	brûte	a beast
Brîght' on	a town in England	brûit	a noise, a rumor
Brît' on	a native of Britain	bûrn	destroy with fire
Brît' ain	England and Scotland	Bërne	a Swiss city
bär' on	a title	bûr' rōw	dig under ground
bär' ren	waste	bgr' ough	a corporate town
bēa' con	warning signal	bût	except
bēck' on	sign to approach	bütt	a water cask
bēr' ry	a fruit	brî' dal	marriage
bū' ry	(bēr' ry) to inter	brî' dle	horse's reins
bërth	a sleeping-place	brōach	to open, to start
	in a ship	brōoch	an ornament
bîrth	being born	brû' in	a bear
		brēw' ing	making beer

**Choose the right word.** It is never (to, two, too) late (to, two, too) mend. The (grown, groan) ing ship (flew, flue) (o'er oar) the (sea, see). Stolen (meat, mete, meet) is (sweet, suite). They also serve who only stand and (weight, wait). (Led, lead) is (one, won) of the (bass, base) metals. A willing (heart, hart) adds feather to the (heal, heel). The (leaf, lief, leave) supplies food for the (bury, berry). (Four, fore) pecks make (one, won) bushel. Did (you, ewe) (jam, jamb) your hand against the door (jam, jamb)? (Their, there) the wicked (cease, seize) from troubling and (the, thee) weary are at (wrest, rest.)

## LESSON LXX.—C.

**Review and reference.** Spell, pronounce, and use :

cäl' en der	to press linen	cōf' fin	for the dead
cäl' en dar	a time register	cough' ing	from a cold

<b>VOWEL KEY:</b>	Cäll	now	boy	I	äm	nöt	fär.	Mây
<b>EQUIVALENTS:</b>	ä ö	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ä c	ō á	ä	ä é

că' bal	a secret science	côm' e dý	a light play
ca bál'	to plot, a plot	côm' i tý	courtesy
că' ble	a thick rope	côrd	thick twine
căp' i tol	a citadel	chôrd	harmony
căp' i tal	chief city, ex-	căsk	a barrel
	cellent	căsqe	(kăsk) a helmet
căp' tor	one who cap-	căst	to fling
	tures	căste	a class in so-
căpt' ũre	act of taking		ciety
căr' rot	a root	căwş	from verb <i>to</i>
căr' at {	a jeweller's		<i>caw</i>
kăr' at }	weight	căuşe	a reason
că' ret (Λ)	it is lacking	qēil' ing	of a room
căs' tor	a kind of oil	sēal' ing	closing tightly
căst' er	a cruet, one	qē' re al	relating to grain
	who casts	sē' ri al	in a series
cătch	to lay hold of	cēsş' ion	a giving up
kētch	a small ship	sēsş' ion	a sitting
căv a liēr'	a horseman	chewş	grinding with
căv' il ler	a railer		the teeth
qēase	to end	chôôşe	to select
sēes	observes	chôp	a slice of meat
sēas	oceans	chăp }	
siēze	to lay hold of	chăp }	a crack
qēm' ent	mortar, bond	cit	a citizen (old)
	of union	sît	take a seat
qemēnt'	to unite	chűff	a clown
qēn' ser	an incense-pan	choũgh	(chűf) a kind of
qēn' sor	a state critic		jackdaw
qēn' şure	(shur) reproof	clērke	an accountant
qēnt' ũr y	hundred years	Clărke	a man's name
qēn' tâu rý	a plant	con fēs' ser	acknowledger
sēn' trý	a sentinel	con fēs' sor	a priest

mên	ôwe	űs?	Wēe	bôôts	ĩt	yoŭr	fôôt.
ô u a	ô	ű e y o j	ē i	ô ũ w	ĩ t ũ é	ũ w	ô ũ

qē' rate	salve made of wax	clāwz	nails of a bird or beast
sēr' rate	to tooth as a saw	clāuʒe	part of a sentence
chār	to work by the day	com mänd'	to order
chār	to burn partially	com mēnd'	to praise
chāir	a seat	cōm' ments	critical notes
chēer	to animate	cōm mence'	to begin
chāʔk	a mineral	con cur'	to agree
chōck	a kind of wedge	cōñ' quer	(kōng'ker) to triumph over
chōke	to strangle	cōn fi dānt'	trusted person
jōke	a jest	cōn' fi dēnt	assured
qhām pāign'	level, open	cōn for mā'tion, structure	
qham pāign'	a level country	cōn fir mā'tion, proof	
cām pāign'	a year of war	cqñ' jüre	to practice
qhām pāgne'	a French wine	con jüre'	magical arts
chānts	sacred songs	cōn' sōrt	to implore
chānce	accident	con sōrt'	a partner
chāse	hunt	cōn' çert	to associate
qhāiʒe	a carriage		a musical meeting
chāste	pure, clean	con trib' ü ta ry,	one paying
chāsed	pursued		tribute
chēck	to stop	con trib' ü to ry,	assisting
chēck		cōp'ies	duplicates
chēque	a money order	cōp'pice	thicket
qiv' il	polite	co quette'	(ko kēt') a flirt
Se ville'	a town in Spain	co quet'	(ko ket') to flirt
clēav' er	axe	cōr re spōnd'ents,	letter-writers
clēv' er	of good parts		
clōth	a fabric	cōr re spōnd'ence,	letters,
clōthe	to dress		suitableness

VOWEL KEY:	Call	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy ol	ī y	ā ē	ō ā	ā	ā ē

cōach	a wheeled conveyance	cōr' po ral	a soldier, of the body
couch	a sofa	cor pō' re al	material
cōte	a sheepfold	cou's' in	a relation
cōat	an outer garment	eqz' en	to cheat
quōte	(kwōt) to repeat from	erūse	an earthen pot
cōb' ble	to patch up	erūse	sail to and fro
cōb' le	a fishing-boat	erū' el	inhuman
com mīt'tēe,	a managing body	erēw' el	worsted yarn
cōm mit tēē',	a person to whom is committed the care of an idiot	cūll' er	a selector
		eq' or	hue
		cōul' ter	the cutter of a plough
		cūlt' ūre	(yur) cultivation, education
cōm' fort	ease, pleasure	coun' sel	advice
cōm' fit	a dry sweetmeat	coun' cil	advising body
clīme	a region	coun' sel lor	a legal adviser
clīmō	to ascend	coun' cil lor	a member of a council
clōse	near	cōurts	open spaces, halls for trials
clōse	to shut up	Cōr' teş	Spanish Legislature
clōthes	dress		
cōarse	rude, rough	crēase	to wrinkle
cōurse	a race, progress	crēss	a plant
cōrse	(or cōrse) a dead body	crēek	a small bay
cōd' ling	a hard apple, a young cod	crēek	a pain in the neck
cod' dling	fondling	crēak	to make a noise
colonel	(kūr 'nel) an officer	cūr' rant	a small fruit
kēr' nel	in a nut	cūr' rent	the flow of a stream

mēn  
ē ū āōwe  
ōūs?  
ū ē ī ō yWēe  
ē ībōōts  
ō ū ŵfīt  
ī y ū ēyoūr  
ū ŵfōōt.  
ō ū

còars' er	more coarse	erīt'ic	a fault finder
còurs' er	a horse	erī tique'	(krī tēk') the
còle	a cabbage		faults found
còal	mineral fuel	cūm' in	an herb
còl' lar	a ring, a band	cōm' ing	drawing near,
	for the neck		future
chōl' er	anger, rage	cūr' ri er	a dresser of
cōm'plimēt	delicate flattery		leather
cōm'plemēt	that which	cōu' riēr	a messenger, a
	completes		runner
cōre	the heart of	ca rēer'	course
	anything	cŷ' press	a tree
cōrps	a body of troops	Cŷ' prus	an island

**Choose the right word.** 'Tis (not, knot) the (hole, whole) of life to live. Sweet is pleasure after (pane, pain). (Butt, but) he lay like a soldier taking his (wrest, rest) with his (marshal, martial) cloak around (hymn, him). I'm sitting on the (stile, style), Mary. It (blue, blew) a gale from the (yeast, east). (Bee, be) (just, joust) and fear (not, knot). So sweetly she (bad, bade) me (adieu, a due). (Waste, waist) not (time, thyme) for (time, thyme) is life. Wisdom is not learned (buy, by, bye) (rote, wrote).

## LESSON LXXI.—D.

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

de crēe'	an edict	drāft	a bill of ex-
de grēe'	a rank		change
de fēr'	put off	drāught	(drāft) a drink, a
dīf' fer	disagree		current of wind

Vowel Key:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
Equivalents:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ă ē	ō á	ū	ā ē

mēn  
ē ū ā

děf' er ençə	respect	dūn	a dark color
dif' fer ençə	disagreement	done	finished
de pënd' ençə	reliance	dūst	floating particles
de pënd' ents	subordinates		of earth, etc.
de lū' sion	(zhun) unfound-	dōst	from verb <i>to do</i>
	ed fancy	dŷe' ing	coloring
di lū' tion	(shun) weaken-	dŷ' ing	expiring
	ing by water	de nī' er	one who denies
Dāne	a native of Den-	de niēr'	a French coin
	mark	dāy	24 hours
dēign	to condescend	Dēy	formerly a gov-
děnts }			ernor of Al-
dīnts }	hollow marks		giers
dēnse	thick, close	dāyş	periods of time
de pōş' i to rŷ	a repository	dāze	to blind, to stu-
de pōş' i ta rŷ	a receiver of		pify
	deposits	dām	a mother (used of
dēs' cant	a part song or		beasts), an ar-
	discourse		tificial bar in a
des cānt'	to discourse	dāmz	river
de şert'	to abandon, re-	dēer	to condemn
	ward	dēar	an animal
deş şert'	fruit, etc., after	Dēr' by	loved, costly
	dinner		a town in Eng-
dēs' ert	barren		land
de vīçe'	a scheme	Dēr' be	a town of Asia
de vīşe'	to scheme		Minor
de vīş' er	an inventor	dōe	a female deer
di vī' şor	an arithmetical	dōugh	paste
	divider	dōeş	female deer
dī' gēst	a compendium	dōeş	performs
di gēst'	to dissolve in the	dōze	to sleep lightly
	stomach	dōse	a potion

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ftt	yoūr	fōōt.
ē u ā	ō	ū ē I ō y	ē ī	ō ū ŵ	ŷ ŷ ū ē	ū ŵ	ō ŷ

dīçe	gaming cubes	dô	perform
dīç	stamps, ceases	dūe	owing
	to live	dew	moisture
dīç	colors	Dōge	a Venetian mag-istrate
dīre	dreadful	dōdge	to use craft
dī' er	a colorer	dō' lor	grief
dīç ā' ble	to unfit	dōl' lar	a silver coin
dīs ha bille'	undress	dōme	an arched roof
dīç ēase'	illness	dōôm	a sentence
de çcase'	death	dūmb	mute
dis sēnt'	difference	dōor	an entrance
de scēnt'	going down	dō' er	one who does
dē' çent	becoming	drōne	an idle one
dī' verç	various	drown	to choke in liquid
dīv' erç	persons that dive	drawn	pulled
dī' verse	different	dū' al	expressing two
dīveç	plunges under	dū' el	a fight between two
	water		
Dī' vēs	the rich man	Dūb' līn	a city in Ireland
drām	a weight, a drink	dōub' līng	folding in two
	of spirits	dōub' lôon'	a Spanish coin
drāçhm	an ancient coin		

## LESSON LXXII.—E.

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

ēx'e cūt er	one who does	ēl' i gi ble	worthy of choice
ēx'ēc'u tor	trustee of a will	il lēg' i ble	unreadable
ēx'or çīse	drive out evil	e mērg'e'	to rise out of
	spirits	īm mērg'e'	to be plunged
ēx' er çīse	exertion		into

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō á	ā	ā é

**Cho**  
plum).  
singing  
too) (l

mēn  
ē ū ā

ēar	to hear with	ēm' i grānt	one who goes out
hēar	to perceivesound		to settle in an-
hēre	in this place		other country
ē'er	ever	īm'mi grānt	one who comes
ēre	before		into a country
yēar	12 months		to settle
ēarth	the ground	ēm' i nēnt	above others
heārth	the fire side	īm' mī nēnt	threatening
ēast	where the sun	em pŷr' e al	of the upper sky
	rises	im pē' ri al	belonging to an
yēast	leaven		empire
Ēast' er	a church feast	ēn' gīne	a machine
Ēs' t'er	a name	Īnd' ian	native of India
ēi' t'her	one of two	ēn' ter	to go in
ē' ther	a refined spirit	in' ēr'	to bury
e liç' it	to find out	ēn' trānçe	a door
il liç' it	unlawful	en trānçe'	to delight
ēat' en	swallowed	ēr' rand	a message
Ē' ton	a town	ēr' rant	wandering
ēdçe	a border	e rūp' tion	breaking out
hēdçe	fence of bushes	ir rūp' tion	breaking in
ēn' voy	a messenger	ē' rā	date, period
ēn' vŷ	jealousy	hēar' er	one who hears
eŵe (yū)	a female sheep	eŵ' er	a water vessel
yoū (yū)	yourself	heŵ' er	one who hews
yew (yū)	a tree	ex pānse'	great space
e lūde'	to escape from	ex pēnse'	cost, charge
il lūde'	to deceive	ēx' tant	in being
		ex tēnt'	space, length

**Choose the right word.** A prune is a dried (plumb, plum). (Low, lo!) the lark at heaven's (gate, gait) is singing. (Hail, hale) (wholly, holy) Sabbath! (To, two, too) (bear, bare) is to conquer (our, hour) (fate, fête).

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēc	bôôts	ift	yoŭr	fôôt.
ē ū ā	ō	ū ē r q ŷ	ē l	ô ū ŵ	ī ŷ ū é	ŭ ŵ	ô ū

(Nun, none) (but, butt) the brave deserve the (fare, fair).  
 It is a long (lain, lane) that has (no, know) turning. The  
 (grate, great) fishes (eight, ate) the little (ones, one's).  
 The (male, mail) bird (wares, wears) the finest clothes. He  
 sits by the (grate, great) (great, grate) ing his teeth. It  
 was (cent, scent, sent) (by, buy) (mail, male). His  
 (course, coarse, corse) and homely (fare, fair). (Ay, aye,  
 I) (there, their) is the rub. (Hew, hue, Hugh) down the  
 old (pair, pear) tree. Heaven from (awl, all) creatures  
 (hide, hied)s the book of fate. (Break, brake) on (thigh,  
 thy) cold gray stones (oh! O) (see, sea)! Foot (prince,  
 prints) on the sands of (thyme, time).

(O, oh) solitude, where are the charms

Which sages (halve, have) (scene, seen, seine) in  
 thy (face, phase)?

Better dwell in (the, thee) midst (off, of) alarms  
 (Then, than) (rein, reign, rain) (in, inn) this  
 horrible (plaiice, place).

## LESSON LXXIII.—F.

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

fāi' rŷ	a fabulous being	fil' ter	a strainer
vā' rŷ	to alter	phīl' ter	a love potion
fāult	an error	find	to discover
vāult	an arched roof	fined	made to pay
fāults	errors, failings		. money
fālse	not true	flēe	to run away
fāun	a sylvan deity	flēa	an insect pest
fāwn	to cringe	flūe	a chimney
fāwn	a young deer	flew	did fly

VOWEL KEY: Cāll now boy I ām nōt fār. Māy  
 EQUIVALENTS: ā ō ow ou oy oi ī ŷ ā ē ō ā ū ā ē

fāys	fail'us	fóol	a simpleton
phāse	appearance	füll	filled
flāre	to flame	fōre	first
flāy'er	one who skins	fōur	a number
fā'vor	preference	fōrt	a strong hold
fē'ver	a disease	fōrte	special power
fēar	timidity	för'té	strong, loud
vēer	to wheel or turn	för'tý	a number
fēn' der	a fire guard	fōrth	forward
vēn' dor	a seller	fōurth	next after third
fēr' ry	a boat to carry over	foul	wicked, dirty
vē' ry	exceedingly	fowl	a bird
fēud	(fūd) a quarrel	frāys	quarrels, rubs to pieces
feod	(fūd) a freehold	phrāse	something spoken
few	not many	frēeze	to turn to ice
view	sight	friēze	coarse cloth
fī' brēs	(bers) threads	friēze	the eaves
fī' brou's	having fibres	fūñ' goüs	soft, spongy
fīn' ish	to end	fūñ' gūs	a mushroom
fī' nish	rather fine	fūr	soft hair
fīsh' er	a fisherman	fir	a tree
fīš' sūre	a cleft or gap	fūr's	skins
fāint	weak, fading	fūrze	the whin or gorse
fēint	pretence	flēx' or	a bending muscle
fāne	a temple	flēx' ūre	a joint
fāin	gladly, eagerly	flour	meal
fēign	to pretend	flow'er	a blossom, the prime
fēl' lōw	a companion		base, wicked
fēl' lōe	the rim of a wheel	vī' al	a musical instru-ment
fēl' lāh	an Egyptian peas-ant		a bottle
fēll' er	one who fells		

mēn  
ē ū āōwe  
ōūs?  
ū ē ī ō yWēe  
ē ībōōts  
ō ū ōfit  
ī y ū ēyoūr  
ū ōfōōt.  
ō ū

fäir	a market, beautiful	fönd'ling	caressing
färe	food, passage money	found'ling	a child of unknown parents
fäte	destiny	föal	a young horse
fête	a festival	fäll	to tumble
fä' rō	a game of cards	föught	did fight
Phä' raōh	Egyptian King	fäult	error, failing
fēet	part of the body	fōlks	people
fēat	an exploit	fōx	an animal
file	a rasp, a list	föl' lōw	to go after
phī' al	a small bottle	fäl' lōw	untilled
foil	to defeat	för'mer lŷ	before time
foil	tinsel, a sword	för'mal lŷ	in due form
fil' lip	to hit with the finger	Frän' çis	a man's name
Phil' ip	a man's name	Frän' çes	a woman's name
		füss	bother
		füzz	cotton dust

## LESSON LXXIV.—G.

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

gäl' lant	brave, gay	gild	to plate with gold
gal lant'	polite to ladies	guild	a corporation
gäl' lon	a measure	gilt	plated with gold
gal lôn'	a ribbon	guilt	sin
gäl' le on	a Spanish ship	gläre	dazzling light
gäge	a pledge	gläir	the clear part of
gäuge	to measure casks	gläire }	an egg
gäll	bile, to rub, oak-nut	grä' ter	a household article
Gäul	a Frenchman	greät' er	larger

VOWEL KEY: Cäll now boy I äm nôt fär. Mây  
EQUIVALENTS: ä ö ow ou oy oi ı ŷ ä é ô á ä ä é

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göre  
göre  
gōar  
gō' er  
gōred

gōurd  
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gāte	a door, entrance	grūte	to rub, a fireplace
gāit	manner of walk- ing	grēat	large
gām' bol	to play, to disport	Grēeçe	a country
gām' ble	to do gaming	grēase	soft fat
ghóul	a demon	grēase	to smear with grease
gōal	a winning post	grēaveş	leg armor
gāol	jail, prison	griēveş	laments
gēn' ūs	(yus) lofty intel- lect	griēfs	afflictions
gē' ni ūs	a spirit	grōan	to moan
gē' nus	a kind	grōwn	increased
gēn' til	a species of hawk	grō' çer	a tea and sugar dealer
gēn' tēl'	well bred	grōss' er	coarser
gēn' tle	mild, amiable	grīş' lŷ	frightful, hideous
Gēn' tle	not a Jew	grīz' zly	greyish
gīll	a small measure	grīst' lŷ	cartilaginous
gīll	lungs of a fish	grānd' er	more grand
glāç' iers	ice rivers	grānd' eür	(yur) magnifi- cence
glā' ziers	(zherz) persons who put in	grōpe	to feel after
	window panes	grōup	a number to- gether
glūt'ton oūs	voracious		
glū'tin oūs	sticky	grōss	coarse, 144
gōre	clotted blood	grouse	a game bird
gōre }	a three cornered	grōt	a cavern
gōar }	piece	grōât	four pence
gō' er	one who goes	grōve	a small wood
gōred	pierced with horns	grōōve	a small furrow
	a creeping plant	gūest	one entertained
gōurd	a disease	gūessed	(gēst) judged by chance
gōut	taste		

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## LESSON LXXV.—H.

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

hăf	one of two equal parts	häre	an animal
hăve	to possess	hăir	of the head
hălve	to divide into two	hărt	a male deer
hă' ven	a harbor	heărt	of the body
hăv' en	the land of the blest	ărt	skill
hěr' on	a bird	ăwe	fear
hěr' rîng	a fish	hăw	a fruit
hěrş	of her	hă! hă!	laughter
hěarse	a burial coach	hă-hă	a kind of fence
hîn' der	to prevent	hăw! hăw!	vulgar laughter
hîn' der	behind	hăy	dried grass
hire	wages	hěy!	an exclamation
hîgh' er	more lofty	éh?	questioning exclamation
îre	anger	hêel	part of the foot
hîss	to make a sharp sound	hêal	to cure
hîş	of him	hê'll	he will
hōar	white with age, frost	hêlm	a rudder
hō' er	one who hoes	êlm	a tree
hōard	a secret store	hêrd	a drove or flock
hōrde	a tribe	hêard	did hear
hō' lŷ	sacred	hîde	to conceal
whōl' lŷ	entirely	hîed	hastened
hōl' lŷ	an evergreen	hîgh	tall, lofty
		hîe	to hasten
		I	myself
		hîght (old)	named, called
		heîght	elevation

**VOWEL KEY:** Căll    now    boy    I    ăm    nôt    făr.    Măy  
**EQUIVALENTS:**    â ô    ow ou    oy oi    î y    ă e    ô á    ä    ä é

hōarse	rough-voiced	hīm	that man
hōrse	an animal	hŷmn	a sacred song
ho rī' zon	where earth and sky seem to meet	hōle	a hollow place
ör' i son	a prayer	whōle	entire, complete
hūñ'grŷ	in want of food	hōme	one's dwelling
Hūñ'ga rŷ	a country	hō/m	the evergreen oak, a river- islet
hāle	heartly	hōóp }	a band for a tub
hāil	frozen raindrops	hōóp }	
háll	a large room	whōóp	to shout
hāul	to drag	howl	to cry
hāl' lōw	to make holy	owl	a bird
hōl' lōw	empty	hūe	a tint or shade
hql lō' }	to call to	hew	to cut down
hql lōa' }		Hūgh	a man's name

## LESSON LXXVI.—I.

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

i' dol	a likeness of a god	in dīte'	to dictate, to write
i' dle	doing nothing	in dict'	to accuse
i' dyl	a poem	īm' po tēnt	powerless
im pōs'tor	a swindler	īm' pū dēnt	rude, without shame
im pōst'ūre	(yur) a fraud, a cheat	in cīte'	to excite to penetration
I	myself	in' sīght	(yus) clever
eŷe	the organ of sight	in gēn' ious	candid
āŷ (ī)	yes	in' gēn' ū oūs	harmlessness
āŷe	always	in' no cence	babes

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	hōōts	ft	yoŷr	fōōt.
ē u ŷ	ō	ū e r o ŷ	ē l	ō ū w	ī ŷ ū ē	ū w	ō ŷ

I'll	I will	in'stants	present mo-
isle	an islet		ments
aisle	a passage in a church	in' stance	illustration
im ply'	to mean	in tents'	designs
em ploy'	to engage	in tēse'	strained
in	within	in vāl' id	of no value
inn	a hotel	in va lid'	a sick person

**Choose the right word.** (Do, due, dew) not (tare, tear) the (coat, cote) down. He (brood, brewed) some (ail, ale) or (beer, bier). An owl's (clause, claws) are as large as a cat's (paws, pause). A wise man (excepts, accepts) good (advice, advise). The (meddle, medal) (bore, boar) an (ingenious, ingenuous) (devise, device). (Wee, we) (no, know) in part and (prophecy, prophesy) in part. A fortune-telling (witch, which) (with, withe) an evil (I, eye). Broken (treatise, treaties) often are the (caws, cause) of war. The (sculpture, sculptor) made a (statute, statue, stature) of the King. (Virtu, virtue) is its own reward. Tall (popular, poplar) trees their shadows (throe, throw). The (populous, populace) of a (populous, populace) country. If you (mien, mean) to (profit, prophet) learn to (pleas, please). Whatever is, is (rite, write, right, wright). Her absence (maid, made) (night, knight); her (presents, presence) the day. This (tour, tower) is a (relict, relic) of the (past, passed). The (dis-ease, decease) (brakes, breaks) (fourth, forth) again. The fool rageth and is (confident, confidant). (Find, fined) out the cause of the strange (affect, effect). (Ere, e'er) the silver (cord, chord) be (lose, loose)d, or the golden (bole, boll, bowl) be broken. Many a (corpse, corps) lay ghastly (pail, pale) beneath the (set, sitting) sun. Ere (one, won) flowery season (dies, dyes) designs the (wand-ers, wonders) of the next.

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	I	ám	nót	fär.	Máy
EQUIVALENTS:	â ü	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ä e	ö ä	ä	ā ē

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ē y ũ

## LESSON LXXVII.—J.

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

jām	fruit boiled with	jūst	lawful, upright
	sugar	joüst	a tournament
jāmō	the side piece of	jēst	a joke
	a door, etc.	jēst'er	a joker
Jāne	a woman's name	gēst' üre	a movement, posture
jēan }	twilled cotton		
jāne }	cloth	jōb	a piece of work
Jēs' sĭe	a woman's name	Jōb	a man's name
Jēs' sé	a man's name	jūg' gler	a conjurer
jū' rŷ	men sworn to give	jū' gŭ lar	a large vein
	a true verdict	jūiçe	sap of plants
Jew' rŷ	Judea	Jewş	Hebrews

**Choose the right word.** His proffered (advice, advise) was not (except, accept)ed. The (principal, principle) and two of his (assistance, assistants). Wisdom is the (principal, principle) thing. (Throe, throw) physic to the dogs, (I'll, isle, aisle) (nun, none) of it. A golden (altar, alter) was before the (thrown, throne). A (baron, barren) (tracked, tract) of land is called a (dessert, desert). Millions for defense (but, butt) (not, knot) (one, won) (sent, cent, scent) for tribute. (Idyl, idle, idol) (tiers, tears), I (no, know) not what they (mean, mien). The (caret, carrot, carat) is used to (way, weigh) precious (metal, mettle)s. (Vein, vain, vane) as the (lief, leaf) upon the stream. They (levy, levee) (tacks, tax) to (billed, build) a (levy, levee). The (counsel, council) asked the (kernel, colonel) to take command. The (miners, minors) are digging for (metal, mettle). The descendants of (ham,

mĕn	ōwe	ŭs?	Wĕe	bôôts	ft	yoŭr	fôôt.
ĕ ŷ ű	ō	ŭ ē ŷ ŷ	ē l	ô ű ű	ŷ ŷ ŷ	ŭ ű	ô ű

Ham) were (bread, bred) and (mustard, mustered) there. (Marshal, martial) men are not always men of (mussel, muscle). He was (indict, indite)ed for having (indict, indite)ed the libel. We spend our days as a (tail, tale) that is (toll, told). The (vain, vein, vane) shows the (coarse, course) of the wind. The shepherds (sheer, shear) their (phlox, flocks).

## LESSON LXXVIII.—K.

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

knōw	to be acquainted with	Kew	a village on the Thames
nō	not	cūe	a hint
gnāw	to bite	queue (kū)	the hair plaited behind, a tail
kēy	for a lock	kīne	cows
quay (kē)	a wharf	kīn	related
knēll	a passing bell	coin	metal money
Nēll	Ellen	quoin (koin)	an angle, a wedge
kīll	to slay		
kīln	a large oven		

**Choose the right word.** (Wring, ring) the (bell, belle) lightly (there's, theirs) crape on the door. Row (o'er, oar, ore) the spot where lies the iron (oar, ore). He got a (mote, moat) in his eye, and its (sight, site) is injured. He made a wrong (paws, pause) after the (clause, claws). They will (sleigh, slay) and (bury, berry) him. (Strait, straight) (threw, through) the (straight, strait) he (bade, bad) the (bad, bade) man go, and (flea, flee) into the (vale, vail, veil) below. (Sweet, suite) (cords, chords) (rose, rows) on the (air, ere) (ere, air, heir)

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō ā	ā	ā ē

the singers were (scene, seen). I will not (higher, hire) you to make a (sail, sale), for I know you will (waist, waste) the (canvas, canvass). The (flowers, flours) of the garden fade and (dye, die). The (genius, genus) (emerge, immerge)d from the (waves, waives). What was the (extent, extant) of the volcanic (eruption, irruption)? Cause always (precedes, proceeds) (affect, effect). The (sculptor, sculpture) (exercised, exorcised) his happy skill. A circle round the moon (auger, angur)s (fowl, foul) (weather, wether). The writings of (genius, genus) (elicit, illicit) many (critics, critiques).

## LESSON LXXIX.—L.

**Review and reference.** Spell, pronounce, and use:

lăir	where a beast lies lie		a falsehood
lây' er	a bed or stratum lye		water from wood
lăn'gûâge	speech		ashes
lăn' gûish	to droop	lîmb	part of the body
Lăt' in	a language	lîmz	to draw, paint
lăt' ten	brass	lînks	of a chain,
lêad	to guide		torches
lêad	a soft metal	lÿnx	a wild beast
lêd	guided	lôck	a fastening
lêaf	part of a plant	loch (lôk)	a Scotch lake
liêf }		lough (lôk)	an Irish lake
liêve }	willingly	lêg'is lâ tor	a law-maker
lêave	liberty, depart	lêg'is lăt üre	a law-making
lêarn'ed	full of knowl-		body
	edge	lick' er ish	dainty, eager
lêarned	did learn	lic' o rîce	a sweet root

mên	ôwe	ûs?	Wêe	bôôts	fit	yoür	fôôt.
è u æ	ô	û æ i o y	ē ī	ô û w	ī ŷ ü é	û w	ô ü

lēap' er	one who leaps	lī'en or lī'en	a claim
lēp' er	one with leprosy	lī' on	a wild beast
lēast	smallest	light' er	less heavy, a boat
lēst	for fear that	loi' ter	to delay
lēeq	dregs	light' en ing	making lighter
lēeq	meadows	light' ning	an electric flash
lēuse	letting tene- ments for a term of years	line	mark, length.
lēash	three, a strap to hold a hound	loin	the back, a joint
lēach	a kind of tub	līn' è à mēnt	a feature
lēech	a blood-sucking worm	līn' i mēnt	a soft ointment
läck	want	liq' uor	(lik' ūr) a fluid
lăc	resin, 100,000 rupees	li queur'	(le kūr') a cordial
lăcks	wants	live	living, active
lăx	loose, slack	live	to have life
lăde	to load	liveş	plural of life
lăid	placed	liveş	dwells
lăin	reclined	līv' er	an organ of the body
lăne	a narrow road	lī' vre	an old French coin
lăps	licks	lē' ver	a bar and prop
lăpse	to fall, to slip	lōam	rich earth
lăunch	to cast, put from shore	lôôm	for weaving, to be dimly seen
lăunch	a ship's boat	lōath	reluctant
lŭnch	a slight repast	lōathe	to feel disgust at
lăw	rule	lôô	a game of cards
lă!	an exclamation	lieŭ	in place of
lēak	to run out	lôre	learning
lēek	a kind of onion	lōw' er	underneath
		low' er	to darken
		lōne	alone, solitary
		lōan	a thing lent

Vow. KEY: Căll now boy I ăm nôt făr Măy  
 EQUIV. SOUNDS: ă ô ow ou oy oi ıy ă ē ă â ă

mēn  
 ē ū a

lēa	a meadow	lōse	to part with un-
lēe	the side away from		willingly
	the wind	lōōse	slack, unbound
Lēeds	a town in England	lōad	a burden
lēads	guides	lōde	a vein of metal
lēś' sen	to make less	lōwed	bellowed
lēś' son	a task, a reading	Lūke	a name
lēś' ser	smaller	lōók	to try to see, ap-
lēś' sōr	one who grants		pearance
	a lease	lūck	chance
Lēt' tīce	a name	lŷre	a harp
lēt' túce	an herb	li'ar	an untruthful
lēv' ŷ	to tax		person
lēv' ēe	a court, an assembly	lōw	mean, humble
Lē' vī	a Hebrew name	lō!	behold

### Synonymes and opposites. —

*Attend* = accompany, escort; listen, hearken; regard, heed.

*Disregard.*

*Adverse* = opposite, contrary; hostile, inimical, calamitous. *Favorable.*

*Bold* = daring, brave; impudent, confident; steep, abrupt.

*Timid.*

*Calm* = tranquil, serene, quiet; composed, collected.

*Stormy.*

*Careful* = provident, attentive; cautious, watchful. *Heedless.*

*Dark* = obscure, mysterious; gloomy, dismal; atrocious, wicked, foul; cloudy, shady. *Light.*

*Ease* = repose, rest; facility, lightness. *Activity, Difficulty.*

*Fair* = clear, bright, beautiful; equitable, honest; distinct, legible; pleasing, favorable. *Cloudy.*

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fīt	yoŷr	fōōt.
ē ŷ ā	ō	ū ē ŷ ŷ	ē ī	ō ŷ ŷ	ŷ ŷ ŷ ē	ŷ ŷ	ō ŷ

*Fail* = miss; decay, decline, diminish; to be wanting, to be extinct; neglect, omit; to be insolvent; bankrupt. *Succeed*.

*Fresh* = recent, modern; inexperienced, unpractised; cool, brisk; ruddy, florid; sound, good. *Old, Salt*.

## LESSON LXXX.—M.

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

māde	part of <i>to make</i>	mĩn' ūte	sixty seconds
māid	a girl	mĩn ūte'	very small
māle	a he-animal	mĩscōn'duct	bad conduct
māil	a post bag, armour	mĩs con dūct'	to behave badly
māll	a wooden beetle, a shady walk	mĩz' zled	did mizzle or rain
māul	to beat, to bruise	mĩs lēd'	led astray
māne	the hair on a beast's neck	mĩs' sile	thing thrown
māin	chief, the sea	mĩs' sāl	a mass book
Main	a river	mĩs' le	or mĩz' zle, to rain like mist
Maine	one of the U. S.	mĩst	a fog
mār' shal	to arrange	mĩssed	not hit
mār' shal	a high military office	mō' dal	relating to mode
mār' tial	warlike	mōd' el	a pattern
mān' tle	a cloak, a cover- ing	mōde	fashion
mān' tel	a chimney- piece	mōwed	reaped
		mōle	a small animal
		mōle	a pier, a spot
		mōn' e ta rỹ	relating to money
		mōn' i to rỹ	counselling

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō á	ā	ā ō

märk	a sign, a distinction	möre	something further
marque	(märk) a ship's commission	mōw'er	one who mows
măn' ner	custom, method	Môôr	an African, to anchor, waste land
măn' or	a nobleman's grounds	moun' taîn	a high hill
Mär' tin	a man's name, a swallow	moun' tîng	ascending
mär' ten	a kind of weasel	mōurn	to grieve
mēan	low, common, to intend	mörn	morning
miên	air, bearing	Mūs' căt	wine smelling like musk, a country
mēed	reward	mũsk'-căt	a civet cat
Mēde	a native of Media	mũs' ket	a gun
mēad	a drink made from honey	mũs' gle	the fleshy parts of the body
mēet	to come upon, fitting	mũs' sei	a shell fish
mēat	flesh for food	mũz' zle	to keep from biting
mēte	to measure	mũş' lin	a fine cotton fabric
mēt' al	gold, silver, etc.	mũz' zlîng	keeping from biting
mēt' tle	spirit, courage	māçe	a spice, sign of authority
mūşe	to ponder	māze	a labyrinth, puzzle
mewş	a stable	māize	Indian corn
môôse	an animal	märe	female horse
mîl' li nēr ŷ	goods for a milliner	māy' or	chief magistrate
mîl' lenä rŷ	a thousand years	mîte	an insect
mär' vel	to wonder at	mîght	power
mär' ble	fine limestone		

mên	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bôôts	ft	yoâr	fôôt.
ē ū ā	ō	ū ē ŷ ŷ ŷ	ē ī	ō ū w	ŷ ŷ ŷ ŷ	ū w	ō ŷ

mē' tre	verse measure	māneş	long hair on
mē' ter	a gas measure		animal's necks
mē' te or	a shooting star	mā' nēş	departed spirits
māt' in	morning prayer	mīn' er	a worker in a
māt' tīng	like mats		mine
mēd' al	a piece of metal	mī' nor	under age
	like a coin	mōan	to lament
mēd' dle	to come between	mōwn	cut down
mēd' lar	a fruit	mōte	a particle of
mēd' dler	a busybody		dust
mēs' sāge	an errand	mōat	a ditch
mēs' sūāge	(mēs' swāj) a	mū' coūs	slimy
	dwelling and	mū' cūs	slime
	offices	mūle	a hybrid animal
mīn' is ter	a clergyman	mewl	to cry like a
mīn' ster	a cathedral		child

## LESSON LXXXI.—N.

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

nāg	a horse	nēar	nigh
knāg	a knot in wood	ne'ēr	never
nāp	a short sleep, the	nēed	want
	surface of cloth	knēad	to work dough
knāp	to hit smartly	knēed	furnished with
Nāt	Nathaniel		knees
gnāt	an insect	knēel	to bend the knees
nāve	the centre of a	nīl	nothing
	wheel, the body	nīt	an insect's egg
	of a church	knīt	to weave with
knāve	a rogue		needles

VOWEL KEY: Cāll now boy I ūm nōt fūr. Māy  
EQUIVALENTS: ā ō ow ou oy oi ī ŷ ā ē ō á ū ā ē

náught' f	bad, worthless	new	fresh, novel
knót' tŷ	having knots	gnū	an animal
nĭck	a notch	knew	understood
nĭche	a shell-like recess	nĭght	darkness
nĕth' er	lower	knĭght	a title of honor
nĕith' er	not either	nō	not so
nōte	a mark, a short letter	knōw	to comprehend
nōught	nothing	nōōse	(nūs) a loop
náught	worthless	newŷ	(nūz) tidings
nōt	no	nōŷe	of the face
knōt	a tie	knōwŷ	comprehends
nāy	no, not	nūn	a recluse
nĕigh	the cry of a horse	nōne	not one, not any
		nĭce	dainty
		nĭece	a relative

### Synonymes and opposites:

*Great* = large, huge; distinguished, eminent, illustrious; magnanimous, grand; numerous. *Small*.

*Hard* = solid, compact; difficult, laborious, arduous; unfeeling, insensible; rigorous, severe. *Soft*.

*Keen* = shrewd, acute, sagacious; severe, piercing, cutting; sharp. *Dull*.

*Lofty* = elevated, high; exalted, sublime; arrogant, haughty. *Humble, Low*.

*Low* = mean, base; dishonorable, disreputable; cheap; feeble, sickly; depressed. *High, Honorable*.

*Strong* = powerful, mighty; stalwart, robust, athletic; forcible, cogent; tenacious, tough. *Weak*.

*Fine* = thin, minute, delicate, slender; beautiful; accomplished; excellent. *Coarse*.

*Pure* = upright, honest, virtuous, holy, true, chaste; clear, clean, unsullied; genuine, real. *Foul*.

mĕn	ōwe	ŭs?	Wĕe	bōōts	fĭt	yōŭr	fōōt.
ē u ŋ	ō	ŭ a ŷ ŷ	ē t	ō ū ŵ	ŷ ŷ ū ē	ŭ ŵ	ō ŷ

## LESSON LXXXII.—O.

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

O	an invoking exclamation	Oûse	a river in England
oh !	an exclamation of emotion	ôr'a cle	reputed divine saying
owe	to be in debt	âu' ri cle	the outer ear
old	aged	ôr' der	command, regularity
hold	to keep	örd' üre	(yur) dirt
odd	strange	örd' nançe	artillery
hōd	a mortar box	ör'di nançe	what is ordered
ode	a poem	ôt' ter	an animal
owed	did owe	ôt' tar }	oil of roses
off	away from	ăt' tar }	
of (öv)	belonging to	öre	raw metal
ōaf	a blockhead	ōar	to row with
ôoze	mud, flow out slowly	ō'er	over
whôse	of whom	our	belonging to us
		hour	sixty minutes

**Synonymes:**

yoke = bond, chain, link ; servitude, thralldom, dependence, subjection

worth = rate, price, value ; excellence ; desert, merit

want = poverty, indigence, penury ; lack, scarcity ; need

yield = produce ; allow, concede, grant ; surrender, submit ; impart, give, communicate

suffer = bear, endure, sustain, support ; admit, allow, tolerate ; permit

raise = elevate, erect, exalt ; heighten ; promote, increase

quick = nimble, agile ; shrewd, acute, clever ; swift, rapid, fast

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VOWEL KEY:	Căll	now	boy	l	ăm	nôt	făr.	Măy
EQUIVALENTS:	â ö	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ă ē	ô á	ü	ä é

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## LESSON LXXXIII.—P.

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

păcked	filled	pre cō' cious	ripe too soon,
păct	bargain		forward
păle	grey, wan, dim	pre cău'tious	careful, wary
păil	a vessel for	pre fēr'	to choose rather
	water, etc.	prōf' fer	to offer
păll	a state cloak, a	prēl' ūde	preface
	coffin cover	pre lūde'	to say by way of
Păul	a man's name		introduction
Păl' las	the goddess of	pre mīș' eș	takes for
	wisdom		granted
păl' așe	a royal dwell-	prēm' is eș	a building, etc.
	ing	prēm' ișe	an assumption
păne	a square of glass	pre mīșe'	to preface
păin	suffering	prēp o sī'tion	a part of speech
păre	to shave off	prōp o sī'tion	a proposal
păir	two	prēs' age	a foreboding
păy' er	he that pays	pre sāge'	to forebode
peăr	a fruit	prēs' ent	a gift
păwș	feet of an ani-	pre șent'	to give
	mal	prēs' ents	gifts
păușe	a stop	prēs' enșe	nearness
pēn' nōnș	wings	pre șents	gives
pēn' aņe	repentance	prīce	cost
pēak	a point, the top	prīze	reward
pīque	an offence taken	prīeș	seeks into
pēn' sīle	hauging	pēnce	sum of money
pēn' çil	for writing with	pēnș	for writing

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pēel	to strip off the	pī' lot	a ship's guide
	rind or bark	Pī' late	a man's name
pēal	to sound like a	pis tōle'	a Spanish coin
	bell	pīs' tol	a small gun
pēer	a nobleman	pīs' til	of a flower
piēr	a wharf, a stone	plāin' tiff	the person
	support of a		complaining
	bridge, etc.	plāin' tive	sad
pēn' dant	a small flag	pōl' ish	to make shine
	used in ships	Pō' lish	of Poland
pēn' dent	hanging	Pōle	of Poland
Pē' ter	a Christian	Pōll	short for Polly
	name	pōp' lar	a tree
pē' tre	nitre	pōp' ū lar	liked by the
pīeș	pastry		people
poișe	to balance	pōp' ū laçe	the people
pīl' lar	a column	pōp' ū loūs	full of people
pīl' lōw	a support for	pōur	to cause to flow
	the head	pōre	to study, an
pīnt	a measure		opening
point	a sharp end	pōôr	needy, without
plāçe	office, locality		money
plāiçe	a flat fish	pūre	clear, innocent
plāne	a carpenter's	pow' er	authority
	tool	pos sēs' sion	(po zēs un)
plāin	clear, level		having in
plāte	to cover with		hand
	silver	pō sī' tion	(po zīsh un) sit-
plāit	a fold, a braid		uation
pā' tron	a favorer	pro grēs'	to go forward
pāt' tern	a copy	prōg' res	advancement
pe lisse'	a lady's coat	pro scribe'	to condemn
po liçe'	constabulary	pre scribe'	to order

VOWEL KEY:	Căll	now	boy	I	ăm	nōt	făr.	Măy
EQUIVALENTS:	ă ă	ow. ou	oy oi	ī y	ă ă	ă ă	ă	ă ă

plēaʃ	excuses	pōme	an apple
plēaʃe	to satisfy, to	pō' em	an ode
	delight	pōrt	a haven
plūm	a fruit	Pōrte	the Turkish
plūmō	to make per-		Court
	pendicular	pō' sŷ	a nosegay
pōle	a long rod, the	pō' e sŷ	poetry
	earth's axis	prāy	to implore
pōll	the head, to	prēy	booty, devour
	clip, a voting	prāys	implores
	place	prēys	devours
pāl' ate	taste, roof of	prāise	to commend
	the mouth	pride	self esteem
pāl' ette	a painter's	pried	peered closely
	board	prī' or	former
pāl' let	a small bed	prī' er	one who pries
pār' ish	a church dis-	prim' mer	more precise
	trict	prim' er	a first book
pēr' ish	to die	prī' mer	of better quality
pārts	portions	prīnce	a king's son
pārse	to construe	prints	stamps, im-
	sentences		presses
pās' tor	a shepherd, a	prīnce's	king's sons
	parson	prīn' cess	king's daugh-
pāst' ūre	(yur) grazing		ter
	land	prīn' çī pal	chief
pā' tients	(shents) sick	prīn' çī ple	rudiment
	people	pro dūce'	to yield, to
pā' tience	(shens) endur-		cause
	ance	prōd' ūce	what is yielded
pān' nel	a saddle	pēt ri fac'tion,	a thing chang-
pān' el	a jury roll, part		ed into stone
	of a door	pū tre fac'tion,	corruption

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ō ū ŵfīt  
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ū ŵfōōt.  
ō ūMāy  
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pēaçe	calm, quiet	pro jět'	to jut out
pièce	a portion	prøj' ect	a plan
pēașe	a grain	prōne	inclined
pēaș	grains of pease	prâwn	a sort of shrimp
pŭrl	to ripple along	prōph' e çÿ	a prediction
pēarl	a gem	prōph' e sÿ	to predict
pēr' il	danger	prōph' et	one who pre- dicts
pěd' ɔl	a foot board	prōf' it	gain
pěd' dle	to sell while travelling	pro tět'	to dissent sol- emnly
pěl' try	raw skins	prō' tět	testimony
pōul' try	fowls		against
pâl' try	mean	pro vōst'	a military offi- cer
prăc' tîçe	a custom	prōv' qst	a college officer
prăc' tîse	to perform	pŭf' fin	a sea bird
prēc' e dënt	an example	pŭf' fing	panting
pre çē' dënt	going before		apart, secluded
prēs' i dënt	a ruler	prīv' et	a shrub
pār' son âge	a parson's house		
pēr' son âge	a notability		

## LESSON LXXXIV.—Q.

Review and reference. Spell, define, and use:

quârtz (quârts)	a kind of rock
quârts	liquid measures
quēen	a king's wife
quēan	a worthless woman
quîre	24 sheets of paper
çhōîr (quîre)	a band of singers

VOWEL KEY:	Câll	now	boy	I	ăm	nôt	fâr.	Mây
EQUIVALENTS:	â ô	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ă ĕ	ô á	ă	ă ĕ

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**Common quotations from foreign languages :***Ad libitum*, at pleasure.*Ad infinitum*, (to infinity) to the smallest point.*Ad valorem*, according to value.*Beau ideal*, model of perfection.*Compos mentis*, of sound mind.*Cum grano salis*, (with a grain of salt) with allowance.*Deo volente* (*D. V.*), God willing.*Dieu et mon droit*, God and my right.*Excelsior*, still higher.*E pluribus Unum*, one out of many.*Eureka*, I have found it.*Hoi polloi*, the people.*Nolens volens*, willing or unwilling.*Veni, vidi, vici*, I came, I saw, I conquered.*Verbum sap*, a word to the wise (is sufficient).*Semper paratus*, always ready.*Sotto voce*, in a low voice.*Sub rosa*, (under the rose) privately.*Pro rata*, in proportion.*Pater Noster*, Our Father.**LESSON LXXXV.—R.****Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

räck	to torture, a	rěfer ċe'	umpire, judge
	grating	rěv' e rċe	musing
wräck	seaweed cast	rěc'om pċnse	an equivalent
	ashore	rěc'om pċnse	to repay
rěck	to care	rěg' i mċnt	a body of soldiers
wrěck	to shatter	rěg' i mċn	diet

mċn	ōwe	ūs?	Wċe	bōōts	ftt	yoŋr	fōōt.
ē ū ā	ō	ū ē ŋ ŋ	ē ī	ō ū ŵ	ī ŷ ū ē	ū ŵ	ō ū

rēek	smoke, steam	re fūse'	to deny, to reject
wrēak	to inflict vengeance	rēf' ūse	what is thrown away as useless
rāin	water from the clouds	rēl' ic	something remaining
rēin	a bridle strap	rēl' ict	a widow
rēign	to govern	rēnts	leases
rāp	to hit	rīnse	to wash out
wrāp	to enfold	re pēal'	to annul
rāpt	enraptured	re pēl'	drive back
rāpped	did hit	rētch( <i>or</i> rētch)	to vomit
wrāpped	did enfold	rēach	to arrive at
rāze	to overthrow	wrētch	a worthless person
rāise	to lift		
rāce	kind, a course	re vēal'	disclose
rāys	beams of light	rēv' el	a riot
rīse	to ascend	rīd' i cūle	mockery
rīse( <i>or</i> rīse)	increase	rēt' i cūle	a little bag
rīce	a grain	rōan	a color
rēed	a grass with joints	Rhōne	a river
		rōar	to shout
rēad	to peruse	rōw' er	one who rows
rēad	perused	rōad	a way
rēd	a color	rōde	part. of <i>to ride</i>
rēst	quiet, remainder	rōwed	part. of <i>to row</i>
wrēst	to twist forcibly	rōt	to decay
rīg' ger	one who rigs	wrōught	(rōt) worked
rīg' or	sternness, severity	rōte	mere memory
		wrōte	did write
rād' ish	a root	Rōme	a city of Italy
rēd'dish	somewhat red	rōam	to ramble, to rove
rēs' in }		rôôm	a chamber
rōs' in }	pitch, tar	rheûm	catarrh

VOWEL KEY: Căll    now    boy    I    ăm    nôt    făr.    Măy  
EQUIVALENTS: â ô    ow ou    oy oi    I y    ă ẽ    ố á    ă    ă ẽ

rîme	hoar frost	Russian	(rûsh'an) of Rus-
rîyme	the jingle of		sia
	verse	rûsh'ing	moving forward
rîng	a circle, to sound		violently
	a bell	rîte	a religious usage
wring	to twist, to pain	write	to do writing
rî'ot	a tumult	writ	a legal term
rîy'ot	a Hindoo peas-	right	proper, straight
	ant	wright	a workman
râb'bet	to join timber	roads	highways
râb'bit	an animal	Rhodes	an island
râ'çer	a runner	rõe	a female deer
râ'zor	a shaving knife	rõw	a line, a rank
râd'i cal	rooted, entire	rões	female deer
râd'i cle	a young root	rõse	a flower, part of
râi'sin	a dried grape		to rise
râis'ing	lifting up	rôod	a quarter of an
rêa'son	ground for		acre
râ'ven	a large black bird	rûde	rough, harsh, un-
râv'en	to devour		civil
rêar	to erect	rôôt	of a plant
râre	choice	rôte	a road
rêb'el	one who opposes	rout	to defeat
	government	rûes	regrets
re bël'	to oppose gov-	rûse	a trick
	ernment	rûff	a neck frill
rê'çent	late	rough (rûf)	not smooth, un-
re şent'	resist, oppose		even
rêc'ord	a register	rûng	from to ring
re cörd'	to register, to	wrûng	twisted
	write	rÿe	a sort of grain
rêel	to stagger	wrÿ	crooked, dis-
rê'al	genuine		torted

mên	owe	űs?	Wêe	bôôts	fit	yoŋr	fôôt.
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## LESSON LXXXVI.—S.

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

sāle	a selling	shōwn	exhibited
sāil	to travel by water	shōne	did shine
sāl' ter	more salt	shūf' fle	to mix, to evade
psāl' ter	the Psalms	shov' el	a tool
sāne	sound, having	sīde	edge or border
	reason	sīghed	did sigh
Sēine	(sān or sēn) a	sīn' is ter	unlucky, evil
	river of France	si nīs' ter	left
sāt' ire	ridicule	sīr	a title of respect
sā' tȳr	a god of the	sīre	father
	woods	sīgh' er	one who sighs
sāv' or	taste	slough	a miry place
Sāv' ior	} Jesus Christ	slough	(slūf) to cast the
Sāv' iour			skin
sāv' er	one that saves	slough	(slūf) a cast skin
sēal	an engraved	slōw	lazy, tardy
	stamp, a sea-	slōe	blackthorn
	animal	sīte	situation
çēil	to make a ceiling	çīte	to summon, to
zēal	ardor		quote
sēe	to view	sīght	a spectacle, seeing
sēa	the ocean	sīze	bulk, stiffening
sēe	a diocese	sīghs	laments
sēed	the thing sown	skūll	the brain pan
çēde	to yield	scūll	a cock-boat, to row
sēem	to appear		from the stern
sēam	a vein of mineral, slight		slender, to neglect
	a line of sewing sleight		cunning, skill

VOWEL KEY: Cāll now boy I ām nōt fār. Māy  
EQUIVALENTS: ā ō ow ou oy ol ī ē ē ā ā ē

sâil' or	a seaman	sō	in such a way
sâil' er	one that sails	sōw	scatter seeds
sâl' a rŷ	wages	sew (sō)	to stitch with a
qĕl' e rŷ	a vegetable		needle
skāte	a flat fish	sōle	a flat fish, part of
skāte	an ice-shoe		a shoe
scĕnts	perfumes	sōul	man's spirit
sĕnse	feeling, judgment	sōre	raw, painful
qĕnts	coins	sōar	to fly high
sĭnce	after	sour	acid
sĕen	perceived	sōw' er	one who sows
scĕne	a spectacle	sōr' rel	sour-tasted plant
scĕine	a net	sōr' el	reddish brown
sĕer	a prophet	stāid	steady
sĕ' er	one that sees	stāyed	remained
sĕar	to scorch	stāins	blots, blemishes
sĕre	dry, withered	Stāines	a town near Wind-
sĕes	perceives		sor, England
sĕas	oceans	stāke	a post, a sum
sĕize	to grasp		betted
sĕn' Iqr	(sĕn' yŭr) elder	steāk	a slice of meat
sĕign' Iqr	(sĕn' yŭr) a lord	stāre	a fixed gaze, a
sĕll	to give for money		starling
qĕll	a small chamber	stāir	ascent by steps
sĕll' er	one who sells	stā' tion a rŷ, fixed	
qĕll' ar	an underground	stā' tion e rŷ, paper, pens, etc.	
	store house	stēel	hardened iron
sĕnt	transmitted	stēal	to thieve
qĕnt	a coin	stĕcks	faggots, adheres
scĕnt	a smell	Stŷx	a fabled river
sĕss' iqn	(sĕsh' un) a sit-	stĕle	steps over a fence
	ting	stŷle	literary manner,
cĕss' iqn	(sĕsh' un) ceding		title

mĕn	ōwe	ŭs?	Wĕe	bōōts	ft	yoŭr	fōōt.
ĕ ŭ ŋ	ō	ŭ ē r ō y	ē 1	ō ŭ ō	1 y ŭ ē	ŭ ō	ō ŭ

sĕrf	a slave	stĕp	one pace
sŭrf	broken waves	stĕppe	a Russian plain
Sĕth	a name	străit	narrow
săith	(sĕth) says	străight	direct
sha grĕen'	shark's skin	stŭpe	to foment
ĉha grĭn'	mortification	stóop	to bend
shĕer	pure, perpendi- cular	sŭbt' ler	more cunning
shĕar	to clip	sŭt' ler	a camp-follower
shĭre	(or shĭre) an English county	sŭck' er	a shoot of a plant
shôre	a beach	sŭc' cor	aid
shôre }	a prop	sŭ' er	a prosecutor
shôar }		sew' er	a drain
sĭgn	a token	sew' er	(sô' er) a seam- stress
sĭne	a line in trig nometry	sŭit' or	a lover
sĭg' net	a seal for signing	sŭt' ŭre	(yur) a joint
ĉŷg' net	a young swan	smĭle	to look pleased
sĭl' lŷ	witless	sĭm' ĭ lĕ	something like
Scĭl' lŷ	certain islands	sôld	disposed of
sĭn' gle	by itself	sôled	(of a shoe) re- bottomed
ĉĭn' gle	a girth	sôon	quickly
sĭnk	(sĭngk) to fall to the bottom	swôon	to faint
zĭnc	a metal	spă' cious	large, roomy
ĉĭncue	(sĭngk) five	spĕ' cious	plausible, showy
Sĭ' on	a hill in Judea	stăr' ling	a bird
sci' on	a cutting for grafting	stĕr' ling	genuine
Zi' on	Sion	stăt' ŭte	a law
scrôll	a roll	stăt' ŭe	(yŭ) an image
scrăwl	to write badly	stăt' ŭre	(yŭr) height
		scŭlp' tor	a carver of stone
		scŭlpt' ŭre	the work of a sculptor

VOWEL KEY:	Căll	now	boy	I	ăm	nŏt	făr.	Măy
EQUIVALENTS:	ă ŏ	ow ou	oy ôl	ĭ y	ă ĕ	ŏ â	ă	ă ĕ

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tă/k  
mĕn  
ĕ ŭ n

sili' cious	(lish' us) flinty	stéad	place, room
qili' cious	(lish' us) made of	stéed	a horse
	hair (Cilicia)	sûit	to become, a
scôld	to rail		petition
scâld	to burn with hot	sûite	(swēet) retinue
	liquid	sûr' plûs	what is over
sêx	male or female	sûr' pliçe	a priest's white
sêcts	religious parties		robe
sê' ri êş	order, sequence	sweâr	to declare on oath
sê' ri oûs	grave, in earnest	swâre	past of <i>to swear</i>
Sîr' i ûs	the dog star		(old)
se vēr' er	harsher	szôrd	a weapon
sêv' er er	one who separates	sôared	flew up
shell' ing	taking out of the	sûm	the whole amount
	shell	sqme	part
shill' ing	a coin	sûn	the orb of day
shôal	a flock of fish,	sqn	one's male child
	shallow	sûrge	a swelling wave
shâwl	a lady's wrap	sêrge	woolen cloth
shâll	threat, intention	swâin	a peasant, a lover
shell	of a nut	swân	a bird
shôe	a foot covering	sým' bol	a sign, an emblem
shóô		çým' bal	a musical instru-
shoûgh	begone		ment
shû		sûre	(shûr) certain
shôw	to point out	shô' er	one who shoes

## LESSON LXXXVII.—T.

Review and reference. Spell, define, and use:

tâle	a mineral	thrôe	agony
tâ/k	to speak with	thrôw	to hurl
mên	ôwe	ûs?	Wêe
ê u a	ô	û e y o y	ê l
		bôôts	ô û w
		fit	I y û é
		yoûr	û w
		fôôt.	fôôt.
		ô u	

tāl' ents	abilities	thrōne	a royal seat
tāl' onş	claws	thrōwn	heaved, hurled
tār' rý	to wait	tile	for a roof
tār' rý	smearcd with tar	toil	labor
tēar	water from the eye	time	duration
teār	to rend	thŷme	an herb
tāre	a kind of plant	tire	weary, iron rim of a wheel
tēn' or	a part in music, a course	Tŷre	an ancient city
tēn' ūre	(yŷr) condition of holding, etc.	tōe	part of the foot
tēnts	movable dwell- ings of canvas, etc.	tōw	to drag, dressed flax
tēnse	stretched, gram- matical form	tō or tō	towards, near
tide	the rise or fall of the sea	tōō	more, also
tied	past of <i>to tie</i>	twō	a couple
toişe	a French measure	trāv' el	to journey
toş	playthings	trāv' ail	labor
tōld	related	trāy	a salver
tōlled	rung	trāit }	a feature
tōll	a road tax	trāit }	
tāll	high, lofty	tōngş	for a fire
tācked	changed course	tōngueş	languages
tāct	readiness	tōw' ard	direction of
tācks	small nails	tō' ward	ready to learn
tāx	an impost	tow' er	a lofty building
tāle	a narrative	toŷr	a ramble
tāil	appendage	trācked	traced
thēir	of them	trāct	a short essay
thēre	in that place	trē' ble	part in music
thēy're	they are	tri' ple	three fold
		tŷn	a large barrel
		tŷn	twenty hundred- weight

VOWEL KEY: Cāll now boy I ām nōt fār. Māy  
EQUIVALENTS: ā ō ow ou oy oi I ŷ ā ē ō ā ā ā ē

tēar	water from the eye	trough	(trōf) a long open
tīer	row, rank		vessel
tēas	leaves of a plant	threŵ	cast
tēase	to annoy	through	by, across
tēm	to swarm	thor' ough	complete
tēam	a pair of horses	truth's	belonging to truth
thăn	in comparison with	truths	plural of <i>truth</i>
thên	at that time	trēat' ise	a formal essay
the	an article	trēa' ties	agreements be-
thēe	thysself		tween states

## LESSON LXXXVIII.—U, V.

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

ūse	employment	vāne	a weathercock
ūse	to employ	vāin	fond of praise,
eŵes	female sheep		fruitless
ūr	a vessel	vēin	a seam, pipe for
ēarn	to gain by work		the blood
ūn dô'	to take to pieces	vāle	a valley
ūn dūe'	not due	vāil or vēil	a covering
vāl' ūe	worth	vī' al }	a small bottle
vāl' ley	a vale	phī al }	
vāl' et	a gentleman's	vī' ol	a large fiddle
	servant	vile	base
vēr' ġer	a cathedral beadle	Vē' nūs	the goddess of
vērd' ūre	(yŭr) greenness		love
vīr' ġin	a maiden, pure,	vē' nouš	belonging to
	chaste		the veins
vērg' ing	inclining towards	Vēn' ĳe	a city

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bôôts	fit	yoŭr	fôôt.
ē ū ā	ō	ū ē ų ų	ē ī	ō ū ŵ	ī ų ū ē	ū ŵ	ō ū

**Common quotations from foreign languages :**

*Perseverantia omnia vincit*, perseverance conquers all things.

*N'importe*, it is of no importance, no matter.

*Nom de plume*, an assumed signature.

*Memento mori*, remember death.

*In transitu*, during the passage.

*Honi soit qui mal y pense*, evil be to him that thinks evil.

*Coup de grace*, the finishing blow.

*Multum in parvo*, much in little.

*Nil desperandum*, never despair.

*Auf wiedersehen*, till we meet again.

*Dernier ressort*, last resource.

*Resurgam*, I shall rise again.

*Sans souci*, without care, free and easy.

*Sic semper tyrannis*, thus always with tyrants.

*Requiescat in pace*, may he (or she) rest in peace.

*In hoc signo vinces*, under this sign thou shalt conquer.

*Ex parte*, from one side, one-sided.

*Au fait*, well instructed, expert.

*Faux pas*, a false step, a blunder.

*In extremis*, at the point of death.

**LESSON LXXXIX.—W, X, Y, Z.**

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

wāde	to go through	won	gained
	water	one (wūn)	a single thing
wēighed	did weigh	would	past of <i>will</i>
wāle }	a mark from a	wóod	a forest, timber
wēal }	blow	wēt	moist
wāil	lamentation	whēt	to sharpen

**VOWEL KEY:** Cáll now boy I ám nót fār. Māy  
**EQUIVALENTS:** á ò ow ou oy oi ıy ä ē ö ä ü ä é

wēa  
whā  
whā  
wāit  
wēig  
wile  
whil  
wēan  
wēir  
wēan  
wäre  
wäre  
wēre  
wēigh  
whēr  
wā' r  
wār'  
wēar'  
wēan  
wēen  
wāy  
wēy  
wēigh  
whéy

wāin  
wāne  
wāste  
wāist

wāve  
wāive  
wē  
wēe

mēn  
ö y ä

wēal	happiness	wēald	an open country
whēel	of a coach	wiēld	to use
whāle	a great fish	wēek	seven days
wāit	to stay	wēak	feeble, powerless
wéight	heaviness	whigs	a party in the State
wile	a trick	wigs	for the head
while	meantime	wight	a person
wēar }	a dam in a river	whīte	a color
wēir }		wist	to know
wēar	to waste, to put on	whist	a game at cards
wāre	goods	whīch	a pronoun
wēre	have been	witch	a sorceress
wéigh' er	he who weighs	wōt	to know
whēre	in what place	whāt	(hwōt) which
wā' rý }	careful, cautious	wick' ed	bad
wār' y }		wick' et	a small gate
wēar' y	tired, worn out	wīn	to gain
wēan	to take from	whīn	furze
wēen	to think (old)	wīnd	to turn round
wāy	a mode, a road	wīnd	moving air
wēy	forty bushels	wīne	from the grape
wéigh	find the weight of	whīne	to cry like a dog
whēy	the watery part of	wōrn	injured by use
	milk	wārn	to caution
wāin	a waggon	wound	rolled round
wāne	grow less	wōund	to injure
wāste	wearing away	yārn	spun thread
wāist	middle of the	yēarn	to desire keenly
	body	yē	you
wāve	a billow	yeā	yes
wāive	to give up	yoŭr	belonging to you
wē	you and I	eŭ' er	a water jug for
wēe	small		washing

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fit	yoŭr	fōōt.
ē ū ā	ō	ū ē ū ū	ē ī	ō ū ū	ī ū ū ē	ū ū	ō ū

ges :  
s all

s evil.

er.

Z.

se:

g

ber

Māy  
ā ē

wēth' er	a sheep	yō/k }	the yellow of an
wēath' er	state of the air	yēlk }	egg
whēth' er	which of the two	yōke	a tie, to fasten to-
whith' er	which way		gether
with' er	fade		

## LESSON XC.

**Common abbreviations.** The teacher should dictate the words, and require the pupils to write the abbreviations. The period completes, and is part of, the abbreviation.

## GEOGRAPHICAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Canada	Can.	Post Office	P. O.
Ontario (the prov- ince)	Ont.	Canadian Pacific Railway	C. P. R.
Lake Ontario	L. O.	Grand Trunk Rail- way	G. T. R.
Quebec (the prov- ince)	Que.	Rail Road	R. R.
Province of Quebec	P. Q.	Steamer	Str.
Nova Scotia	N. S.	Collect on Delivery	C. O. D.
New Brunswick	N. B.	Free on Board	F. O. B.
Prince Edward Island	P. E. I.	Free on Cars	F. O. C.
Cape Breton	C. B.	Merchandise	Mdse.
Manitoba	Man.	Company	Co.
British Columbia	Br. C.	Package	Pkg.
Newfoundland	Nfld.	Account	q/c, acct.
United States	U. S.	Amount	Am't.
New York (the State)	N. Y.	Per cent	%.
		Per (by)	Pr.
		At (noting price)	@.

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fūr.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō ā	ū	ā ē

Eng  
Doll  
Cent  
Paid  
Inter  
By th  
And

Gover  
Gen  
Gover  
Gener  
Capta  
Major  
Lieute  
Revere  
Editor  
Doctor  
Justice  
Peac  
Victor  
Vivat  
Dr. of

Before  
Chris  
In the y  
Lord(  
Year  
Month  
Forenoc

mēn  
ē ū ā

England	Eng.	Answer	Ans. A.
Dollars	\$, dols.	Pounds	£, lbs.
Cents	¢, Cts.	Hundred weight	Cwt.
Paid	Pd.	Debtor	Dr.
Interest	Int.	Creditor	Cr.
By the way of	Via.	Ditto (the same)	Do.
And so forth	Etc., &c.	Number	No. //

## TITLES OF OFFICE AND HONOR.

Governor-General	Gov-Gen.	Doctor of Laws	LL. D.
Governor-General	Gov.	Bachelor of Laws	LL. B.
Captain	Gen.	Doctor of Divinity	D. D.
Major	Capt.	Bachelor of Divinity	B. D.
Lieutenant	Maj.	Doctor of Medicine	M. D.
Reverend	Lt., Lieut.	Bachelor of Medi-	
Editor	Rev.	cine	M. B.
Doctor	Ed.	Master of Arts	M. A.
Justice of the Peace	Dr.	Bachelor of Arts	B. A.
Victoria Regina		Member of Parlia-	
Vivat Regina	J. P.	ment	M. P.
Dr. of Civil Law		Member of Prov.	
	V. R.	Parl.	M. P. P.
	D. C. L.	Post Master	P. M.
		Honorable	Hon.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Before the birth of		Junior	Jr.
Christ	B. C.	Esquire	Esq.
In the year of our		Mister (Master)	Mr.
Lord (Anno Domini)	A. D.	Misters (Masters)	Messrs.
Year	Yr.	Mistress (sing. or	
Month	Mo.	plural)	Mrs.
Forenoon	A. M.	Namely (videlicet)	Viz.

mên	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ftt	yoŭr	fōōt.
ē ū ā	ō	ū ē ū ŷ	ē ī	ō ū ŵ	ī ŷ ū ē	ū ŵ	ō ŷ

Afternoon	P. M.	Take notice (Nota	
Noon	M.	Bene)	N. B.
Last month	Ult.	Written after (post-	
This month	Inst.	script)	P. S.
Next month	Prox.	In care of	$\frac{c}{o}$

When Mrs. is used in the plural, the ladies' names are pluralized; as, the Mrs. Browns, and Mrs. Green and Jones. *Mésdames* [mé dām'] is the plural of Madam or Madame.

## LESSON XCI.

**Difficult dissyllables.** Spell and pronounce:

ac crûe'	con dign'
ăç' id	con gēal'
a chiēve'	côn' quer (kông' ker)
ăç' mē	côn' sciēce (shens)
ăd' age	con tēm'n'
a dieŭ'	côp' pîce
a ghăst'	côurt' eoŭs (or coŭr' te oŭs)
ă' gŭe	cqv' eŷ
ăg' île	crē' dence
ăl' ien	crēv' îce
ăl' mŏnd	crī' sis
ăl' ôeş	eri tîque' (tēk)
ăn' chor	erôteh' et
an tique' (tēk)	erô çhêt' (verb)
ăn' gŭish (gwish)	erô' çhêt (noun)
ănx' ious (ăngk' shus)	erô' quêt (krô' kâ)
ăre' tic (not ār' tic)	cûi răs' (kwē răs')
ar răign'	cûi şine' (kwē zēn')

VOWEL KEY:	Căll	now	boy	I	ăm	nôt	făr.	Măy
EQUIVALENTS:	ă ô	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ă ê	ô â	ă	ă

as sŭ  
 àth' l  
 a thw  
 âu' tu  
 a wrŷ  
 ă' zŭr  
 bā' sin  
 ba zăa  
 bāl' sa  
 băn' q  
 be nŷg  
 be siēg  
 bis' çu  
 blas ph  
 blithe'  
 bōat' sa  
 bôu dor  
 bôu qu  
 brŭ nēt  
 brēth' r  
 brŷg' an  
 bro căd  
 bŭl' bou  
 bŭ' reau  
 bur lēs  
 bŭrg'h' e  
 bŭş'i' nes  
 bŭr' gla  
 ca bŭl'  
 cā' denc  
 ca dēt'  
 cāl' tiŷ  
 cal çine'

mēn  
 ẽ ŭ ă

as súâge' (swāj)	cush' ion
âth' lête	çv' eloid
a thwârt' ( <i>not</i> âth' wârt)	çyğ' net
âu' tumu	çyn' ic
a wrȳ'	dâc' tyl
â' zûre ( <i>or</i> âz' üre)	däunt' less
bâ' sin (bâ' sn)	dëbt' or
ba zâar'	de erëase'
bâl' sam	de fûnet' (füngkt)
bân' quet (bäng' kwet)	de mîse'
be nîgn'	de mësne'
be siëge'	de toûr'
bis' çuit	dîg' it
blas phême'	dîph' thong
blithe' some	dîç' guîse' ( <i>not</i> dîs)
bôat' swain (bô' sn)	dîs tînet'
bôu doir' (bô dwör')	döç' ile ( <i>or</i> dô' çile)
bôu quêt' (bô kâ' <i>not</i> bô)	doû çëür'
brû nêtte'	dough' tȳ
brêth' ren ( <i>not</i> brêth' ern)	dra gôôn'
brîg' and ( <i>not</i> brî gänd')	drûg' get
bro cåde'	dûch' ess
bûl' bouš	dûc' tile
bû' reau (bû' rô <i>or</i> bû rô')	dûl' çet
bur lësque' (lësk)	dûn' geon
bûrgħ' er	dÿe' ing
bûş' ness (bîz' nes)	é clâ'
bûr' glar	ëc' lögue
ca bäl'	eî' der
câ' dence	é lite'
ca dët'	ël lîpse'
câi' tiff	ën' gîne ( <i>not</i> gîne)
cal çîne'	ëmp' tȳ

mên	ôwe	üs?	Wëe	bôôts	fît	yoûr	foôt.
ë u a	ô	û e r o y	ë i	ô û w	r y û é	û w	ô u

Mây  
â

cāl' loũs	e nough' (e nũf')
cā/m' lý	en tòm'b'
cām pāign'	ěn' sīgn
ca nōe'	es chew'
car tōon'	ēr' mīne (not mīne)
cār' nage	eū' nũch
ca prīce'	ē' pōch (or ěp' oĉh)
ca shiēr' (not cāsh' iēr)	ex pũgn'
ca tārřh'	ex pũnge'
cāy ěnne'	ěx scīnd'
cāu' dal	ěx' tant
ĉēre' ment (not ĉē' re ment)	ěx tōl'
ĉēs' sion (sěsh' un)	eĵe' let
ĉha grīn'	ěy' rỹ
chāl' ěce	fāĉ' ěle
ĉhām' oĩs (or shām' wā)	fa ĉāde'
ĉhā' ōs	fāl' con
ĉhō' ral	fāl' ĉhīgn
ĉhrīs' ten (krīs' en)	fas ĉīne'
ĉhrōn' ic	fa tīgue'
ĉī' pher	fēl' lōe
ĉīnct' ũre (sīngkt' yŭr)	feū' dal
cīr' ĉuīt	flāĉ' ĉīd
ĉīt' ron	fōr' eīgn
clāñ' ĝor (not clāng' or)	flām' beau (bō)
cōck' swain (kōk' sn)	foi' ble
cō ěrĉe'	frā' cas (or frā cās')
cō' ĝent	frāĝ' ěle (not frā' ĝile)
coin' āge	frāñ' chīse (not chīse)
cōl' lēague (noun)	fŭr' lōugh
con ĉēde'	frīg' id (frīd' jīd)
con ĉīse' (not con sīse')	frōn' tiēr (not frōnt' iēr)
cqn' dait (kŭn' dit)	fŭ' tile

VOWEL KEY:	Cāl	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō á	ā	ā ē

D  
pron  
ĝam  
ĝaũg  
ĝāur  
ĝa z  
ĝest  
ĝhās  
ĝhēr  
ĝib'  
ĝīb'  
ĝīng  
gnāsh  
gnō'  
gnōs'  
ĝör ĝ  
ĝre n  
ĝro t  
ĝuēr'  
ĝuīn'  
ĝuī tā  
ĝŷp'  
hāl' c  
ha rāñ  
hār' a  
haut'  
hēi' n  
hic' c  
hīd' ē

mēn  
ē ŷ ā

## LESSON XCII.

**Difficult dissyllables (continued).** Spell and pronounce:

ġam bóge' (or bóôzh')	lân' ġuáge (láng' gwaj)
ġāuġ' er	lan dāu' (also lân' dāw)
ġäunt' let	lär' ġess
ġa zälle'	läun' drÿ (not lá 1)
ġest' üre	lā' vā (or lä' vā)
ġhäst' lÿ	lēġ' end (or lē' ġend)
ġhēr' kin	lēis' üre (lēzh' yūr)
ġib' bet	les sēe'
ġib' boüs	li' ġense
ġīng' ham (not ġīng' ġam)	li' chen (or lich' en)
ġnāsh' īng	lime' kiln
ġnō' mon	līn' ġuist (līng' ġwist)
ġnōs' tie	liq' ūor (lik' ūr)
ġör ġeoüs (jus)	live' löng (not live' löng)
ġre nāde'	loi' ter
ġro tēsque' (tēsk')	lōz' enġe
ġuēr' don (ġēr' don)	lūch' eġn
ġuīn' éa	lūš' ciōüs (lūsh' ūs)
ġuī tār'	lÿr' ic
ġÿp' sum	māl' iġe
hāl' cy on (shūn or shé on)	ma lign'
ha rāngue' (not rāng'ġ)	māl' trēat'
hār' ass (not ha rāss')	mās' tiff
haut' boy (hō' boy)	ma rīne'
hēi' noüs	mār quēe' (kē')
hic' cough (kīk' kup)	mēn' aġe (not me nāġe')
hīd' é oüs (not hij' jus)	mār' tÿr

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fit	yoūr	fōōt.
ē u ā	ō	ū ē ī o y	ē ī	ō ū ō	ī ŷ ū ē	ū w	ō ū

húz ză' (*not hũz*)  
 hỹ' phen  
 i' dyl  
 im pũgn'  
 im pẽach'  
 ın' çẽnse (noun)  
 ın çẽnse' (verb)  
 in çite'  
 in dıet'  
 in trıgue'  
 ın vẽigh'  
 ısth' mus (*not ıs' mus*)  
 je jũne'  
 joũr' nal  
 jũı' çỹ  
 knăp' săck  
 knũç' kle  
 lăç quer (lăk' er)  
 lăm' preỹ

năph' thă  
 nũı' sançe  
 păr tẽrre'  
 phlẽgm (flẽm)  
 phthỹs' ie (tiz' ik)  
 pũıs' nẽ  
 poig' nant  
 sçhẽd' ũle (*or schẽd' ũle*)  
 soũve' nır (*not sou' ve nır*)  
 sũr toũt'  
 sçăł' lop  
 stqm' açh  
 sũb' tle (sũt' tl)  
 tũr' toıse (*or tıs*)  
 trow' sers  
 vıct' ualı (vıt' tlz)  
 zẽ' nıth  
 zẽph' ỹr  
 zũu äve'

### Trisyllables. Spell and pronounce:

ăl' çe mỹ  
 ac cou' tre  
 ău' to grăph  
 ex chẽq uer (eks chẽk' er)  
 gũıl' lo tıne  
 jẽop' ard ỹ  
 lõg' a rıthm  
 mıs' tle tõe  
 mne mון' ics  
 nõn pa rẽıl'  
 pıet ũ rẽsque' (yũ rẽsk')  
 rẽn dez vou's (*or vou's*)

zũ' di äc  
 a trũ' cıous (shus)  
 de cũ' roũs (*or dẽc' o roũs*)  
 pa vıl' ıgn  
 pỹr' a mıd  
 bãn dıt' tı  
 tỹr' an nỹ  
 tỹm' pa nũm  
 scım' e tar  
 sỹc' a møre  
 sỹc' o phănt  
 ỹn' o nỹme (*also nỹm*)

VOWEL KEY: Căll    now    boy    I    ăm    nõt    făr.    Măy  
 EQUIVALENTS: ă ũ    ow ou    oy ıı    ă ẽ    ỏ ă    ă    ă ẽ

rheú' ma tîsm ( <i>not</i> tîz ùm)	lie' o rîçe
sûb pœ' nâ ( <i>not</i> sup pœ' nē)	dī' a phrāgm (frām)
so nō' roûs	hỹ' a çlnth
târ páu' lin	çhī' ro grāph
syn óp' sis	mỹr' mi dôn
zō' o phỹte (fît)	cō ěr' cion (shun)

## LESSON XCIII.

**English prefixes.** Review and reference:

a = at, in, on	out = beyond
be = by, to make	over = above
en (em) = in, on, to make	to = the, this
for = not, from	un = not, opposite act
fore = before	under = beneath
mis = wrong, wrongly	with = from, against

**Use.** Ahead, ablaze, ashore; *benum*; beside, because; encircle, embark, empower; forbid, forbear; foresight, foreshadow; misrule, misapply; outbreak, outweigh; overrule, overshadow; ought; unknown, undeceive; undermine, underrate; withstand, withhold.

**Greek and Latin prefixes.** Review and reference:

antĭ = against, opposite	non -- not
antē = before	post -- after
ad(a, ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, etc.) = to	per -- by, through
bi (bis) = two, twice	pre -- before
con (co, cog, col, com, cor) = with, together	pro -- for, forward
de = down, from	re -- back, again
dis (di, dif) = apart, not, opposite act	semi -- half
	hemi -- half

mĕn	ōwe	ūs?	Wĕe	bōōts	fĭt	yoŭr	fōōt.
ĕ ũ ā	ō	ũ ē ũ ũ	ē ī	ō ũ ŵ	ī ũ ũ ē	ũ ŵ	ō ũ

**ex** (e, ec, ef) = out of, from  
**inter** = between

**vice** = instead of  
**trans** = over, beyond

**Use.** *Anti-Scott Act, anteroom, affix, biped, colleague, depart, disoblige, expel, interpose, nonsense, postpone, prefix, per yard, proceed, return, semicircle, hemisphere, vicepresident, transatlantic.*

**Suffixes** (also called affixes). Review and reference:

full of, having — *ose, ous, ful, some, y*

able, fit, can be — *able, ible, ule*

without — *less*

like — *like, ly, ish*

to make — *en, fy, ise, ize*

one who does — *ant, er, or, ster*

continuing, being — *ing*

did — *ed*

little — *kin, let, ling, ette, en, y, ie*

state of being, act of — *ment*

state of, office of — *ship*

direction of — *ward, wards*

state or quality of being — *ness, hood*

**Use.** *Jocose, perilous, plentiful, frolicsome, watery; workable, edible, soluble; worthless; ladylike, manly, whitish; blacken, beautify, criticise, tranquilize; accountant, baker, lessor, punster; going; walked; lambkin, ducklet, gosling, statuette, kitten, Johnny, Willie; contentment, shipment, payment; hardship, inspectorship; homeward, towards; kindness, childhood.*



## PART IV.

### ETYMOLOGY, OR THE DERIVATION OF WORDS.

**Etymology** treats of the *origin* and *derivation* of words traces a word to its *root*, ascertains the *language* whence, the root is derived, and follows the *growth* of the word from its *first meaning* to its *present signification* and *use*.

**A Primitive** word is one which is not formed from any other word in the same language; as, *good, man, home, speak*.

**A Derivative** word is one which is formed from a primitive by some change or addition; as, *goodness, manly, speaker, speech*.

**The Root** of a word is that part of it which expresses the primitive idea; as, *thank* in *unthankful*, *right* in *unrighteous*.

**Derivatives from other languages** may be looked upon as *roots* in English. Thus from the Latin *re* and *capio* we derive the English word *receive*, from which, as an English root, we get the English derivatives, *receiver, receipt*.

**A Compound** word is one which is composed of two or more simple words; as, *steamboat, teapot, finely-powdered*.

**A Prefix** is a particle added at the *beginning* of a word; as, *foretaste, interpose*.

**A Suffix**, called also **postfix** and **affix**, is a particle added at the *end* of a word; as, *harmful, civic*.

**The meaning** of a compound or derivative word is equal to the united meaning of its significant parts; as, *in-com-pressible, not together pressed can be*; *steamboat, a vessel navigated by steam*.

The **English** is a mixed language, comprising words adopted or derived from nearly all the principal languages of the world, though its chief elements are of Anglo-Saxon and Classic origin.

The term **Anglo-Saxon**, for convenience, is employed as embracing the Saxon, Gothic, and Celtic elements ; and the term **Classic**, as including the Latin, Greek, and French elements.

The **English Language** owes its composite character to the primitive inhabitants of Britain, probably of Celtic origin ; the Roman invasion ; the settlement of the Angles and Saxons ; the advent of the Danes ; the Norman Conquest ; the Reformation ; the great writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries ; frequent wars ; extensive commerce ; discoveries in science leading to the formation of technical terms ; newspapers.

The **Number of Words**, primitive and derivative, in the English language exceeds 100,000 of which about one-half are derived from the Greek and Latin. When a young scholar thinks of learning the meaning of so many words he is apt to become discouraged till he finds that with a knowledge of the prefixes and suffixes and the meaning of only *twelve* roots, he can explain the meaning of over 2,000 English words. From *facio* (I make or do) 500 words are formed, and more than 200 from *traho* (I draw).

The **Primitive words**, or root-words, of a language form but a small proportion of its whole vocabulary ; and, in the English language, they probably do not exceed 10,000, of which about 3,000 are from the Classics, 5,000 from Anglo-Saxon, and the rest from various sources. Many primitive words are formed on the principle of imitation ; as, the names of animals from the sounds they utter—cuckoo, whip-poor-will, quail ; words representing the sounds uttered by animals—coo, cluck, twitter, roar, buzz, purr ; words representing various sounds—click, thump, rattle, tinkle, rat-tat, ding-dong, murmur, babble, ripple.

We get words from the Anglo-Saxon that relate to the home, the hearth, the heart, the senses, and the affairs of everyday life; from the Latin, words that relate to war, law, literature, and the arts; from the Greek, words that relate specially to the sciences; from the French, words pertaining to art, taste and poetry; from other languages, words denoting ideas and products peculiar to the countries where they are spoken; as, amen, cherub, hallelujah, manna, Messiah, sabbath, cabal (Hebrew); bazaar, caravan, pagoda, scarlet, chess, check, taffeta (Persian); alembic, alcohol, algebra, almanac, divan, assassin (Arabic); tulip, turban, dragoman (Turkish); loot, sepoy, verandah, calico, muslin (Hindu); Armada, mosquito, lagoon, punctilio, palaver, duenna (Spanish); piano, cameo, bandit, gazette, macaroni (Italian); barge, boom, sloop, cable (Dutch); potato, tobacco, canoe, tomahawk, wigwam (American Indian); boycott, burke, dunce, guillotine, sandwich, simony (From Names of Persons).

Many Anglo-Saxon derivatives are formed simply by the omission, addition or interchange of letters without adding a syllable; as, (*verbs from verbs*) chop, chip; cling, clinch; wake, watch; whirl, twirl; (*nouns from verbs*) speak, speech; stick, stitch; weave, woof; choose, choice; feign, feigned, feint; flow, flowed, flood; bear, beareth, birth; brew, breweth, broth; die, dieth, death; heal, healeth, health; (*verbs from nouns*) grass, graze; glass, glaze; (*nouns from adjectives*) long, length; slow, sloth; warm, warmth; (*groups of words from a common root*)—

True, truly, truth, trust, tryst, truce

Drop, droop, drip, drivel, dribble

Sop, sup, sip, soup, supper

Slip, slop, slope, slipper, slippery

Grip, gripe, grope, grapple, grab, grasp

Bind, band, bandage, bond, bondage, bound, boundary, bundle

**Derivatives** formed by prefixes generally belong to the same part of speech as the root ; but suffixes usually determine the part of speech to which the derivative belongs.

**The following** illustrates the difference between words of Anglo-Saxon and Classic origin :—

**The home,**

*A.-S.* Home, homestead, house, abode, dwelling

*Cl.* Domicile, habitation, residence

**The kinds of homes,**

*A.-S.* Building, booth, cot, cottage, grot or grotto, hall, hovel, hut, church, meeting-house

*Cl.* Cabin, castle, citadel, edifice, fortress, mansion, manor, palace, pavilion, tabernacle, tent, villa, temple, cathedral, chapel, chancel, cloister, convent, minster, vestry

**The groups of houses,**

*A.-S.* Borough, hamlet, town

*Cl.* City, parish, municipality, village, metropolis

**The parts of a house,**

*A.-S.* Outside, inside, gable, end, corner, gate, door, latch, sill, room, bedroom, floor, hearth, roof, lobby, kitchen, window, shutter, stair, garret

*Cl.* Exterior, interior, apartment, chamber, cornice, cellar, closet, dormitory, gallery, lintel, library, portal, recess

**The buildings** belonging to a house,

*A.-S.* Outhouse, barn, crib, dairy, shed, stall

*Cl.* Office, kennel, stable

**The furniture** of the house,

*A.-S.* Household stuff, bed, bolster, basket, bowl, card, can, cradle, crock, cup, dish, fork, gridiron, hoop, jug, knife, ladle, mat, pillow, pitcher, poker, rocker, seat, sheet, stool, spoon, stove, tankard, tongs, washstand

*Cl.* Basin, candlestick, canister, carpet, chair, chalice, chandelier, couch, cushion, furnace, goblet, lamp, napkin, picture, plate, platter, scuttle, skillet, table

The **family** in the house,

*A.-S.* Household, babe, baby, bairn, boy, brother, clan, clansman, child, daughter, father, forefather, husband, kin, kindred, sister, son, wife

*Cl.*—Family, aunt, connection, consort, cousin, dame, damsel, grandame, infant, matron, parent, patriarch, orphan, nephew, niece, relation, relative, uncle

The **servants** of the house,

*A.-S.* Carman, cook, footman, henchman, hireling, housemaid, ploughman, steward, shepherd, teamster, washerwoman

*Cl.* Almoner, attendant, chaplain, serf, servant

The **food** for the household,

*A.-S.* Breakfast, dinner, supper, ale, bacon, barm, beer, batter, bread, bun, butter, cake, cheese, custard, dough, dumpling, egg, flapjack, ham, loaf, meal, meat, muffin, pickle, pudding

*Cl.* Aliment, beef, beverage, biscuit, claret, crust, decoction, diet, feast, flour, nutriment, pork, porter, potation, sauce, tart, toast, wine

The **clothing** for the household,

*A.-S.* Clothes, apron, belt, band, cloak, clog, flannel, fob, garter, girdle, glove, gown, hat, hood, hose, jerkin, kirtle, mantel, muff, ribbon, ruffle, shirt, skirt, shroud, shoe, stocking, tippet

*Cl.* Apparel, chaplet, cincture, collar, crown, fringe, frontlet, habiliment, pall, plume, sandal, vest, cap

## PREFIXES.

The **Prefixes** consist chiefly of prepositions, separable or inseparable.

A **separable** preposition is one which may be used alone ; as, *withstand*.

An **inseparable** preposition is one which cannot stand alone ; as, *ignoble, secede*.

Some **prefixes**, slightly modified in form, but of the same general meaning, are common to several languages ; as, *a* (French) , *a, ab, abs* (Latin) ; *apo, aph* (Greek) ; *of, off* (Gothic)

The **ends** of many prefixes are so modified for the sake of euphony as to coalesce with the first letter of the root following. Thus *con* becomes also *co, col, cog, com* ; *ad* becomes *ac, af, ag, al, ar, as, at, etc.*

<b>A</b>	(A),	<i>at, on</i>	—aside, ashore, abed, abreast
<b>a</b>	(I),	<i>from</i>	—avert, averse, aversion
<b>a</b>	(G),	<i>without</i>	—apathy, apteryx, atheist
<b>ab</b>	(L),	<i>from</i>	—absolve, abjure, abscond
<b>abs</b>	(L),	<i>from</i>	—abstract, abstemious
<b>ad</b>	(L),	<i>to, upon</i>	—advance, adduce, adjudge
<b>ac</b>	(L),	<i>to, upon</i>	—accede, accept, accident
<b>af</b>	(L),	<i>to, upon</i>	—affix, affiance, affluent
<b>ag</b>	(L),	<i>to, upon</i>	—aggressive, aggrieve
<b>al</b>	(L),	<i>to, upon</i>	—allocate, allude, ally
<b>ambi</b>	(G),	<i>two, both sides</i>	—ambidexterous, ambitious
<b>amphi</b>	(G),	<i>two, both sides</i>	—amphitheatre, amphibious
<b>an</b>	(I),	<i>to, upon</i>	—annex, annotate, announce
<b>ana</b>	(G),	<i>up, back, through</i>	—anathema, analyze
<b>ante</b>	(L),	<i>before</i>	—antedate, anteroom, antepast
<b>anti</b>	(G),	<i>against, opposite</i>	—antidote, antichrist
<b>ant</b>	(G),	<i>against, opposite</i>	—antarctic, antagonist
<b>ap</b>	(L),	<i>to, upon</i>	—append, apply, appease

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<b>apo</b>	(G),	<i>from</i>	—apologize, apostle, apogee
<b>aph</b>	(G),	<i>from</i>	—aphelion, aphorism, apheresis
<b>ar</b>	(L),	<i>to, upon</i>	—arrest, arrive, arrival
<b>as</b>	(L),	<i>to, upon</i>	—ascend, asperse, associate
<b>at</b>	(L),	<i>to, upon</i>	—attend, attain, attest
<b>Be</b>	(A),	<i>to make</i>	—becalm, benumb, bewail
<b>be</b>	(A),	<i>about, by, in</i>	—beset, below, beside
<b>bi</b>	(L),	<i>two</i>	—biped, bisect, biennial
<b>bene</b>	(L),	<i>well</i>	—benefactor, benevolent
<b>bis</b>	(L),	<i>twice</i>	—biscuit, bissextile, bistort
<b>Con</b>	(L),	<i>together</i>	—condole, congregate, conduce
<b>co</b>	(L),	<i>together</i>	—coalesce, coincide, co-ordinate
<b>cog</b>	(L),	<i>together</i>	—cognate, cognition, cognomen
<b>col</b>	(L),	<i>together</i>	—collide, colleague, collate
<b>com</b>	(L),	<i>together</i>	—compress, compose, comply
<b>cor</b>	(L),	<i>to, together</i>	—correct, corrode, corrupt
<b>cata</b>	(G),	<i>down</i>	—catacomb, cataract, catalogue
<b>circum</b>	(L),	<i>around</i>	—circumference, circumscribe
<b>contra</b>	(L),	<i>against</i>	—contradict, contraband
<b>contro</b>	(L),	<i>against</i>	—controvert, controversy
<b>counter</b>	(L),	<i>against</i>	—counteract, countermand
<b>De</b>	(L),	<i>down, from</i>	—deduce, deviate, decide
<b>demi</b>	(L),	<i>half</i>	—demigod, demiquaver
<b>dia</b>	(G),	<i>through</i>	—diameter, diagonal, dialogue
<b>di</b>	(L),	<i>apart</i>	—digress, dilapidate, dilate
<b>dif</b>	(L),	<i>apart</i>	—differ, diffuse, difference
<b>dis</b>	(L),	<i>apart</i>	—dispel, disperse, dissect
<b>dis</b>	(L),	<i>not, opposite</i>	—disjoin, disgrace, disunite
<b>dys</b>	(G),	<i>bad, ill</i>	—dyspepsy, dysphony
<b>E</b>	(L),	<i>out of</i>	—egress, educate, emit
<b>ec</b>	(L),	<i>out of</i>	—eccentric, eccentricity
<b>ec</b>	(G),	<i>out</i>	—eclectic, ecclesiastic, ecstasy

en	(A),	<i>to make</i>	—enrich, ennoble, enslave
en	(L),	<i>in, into</i>	—enclose, entomb, engrave
en	(G),	<i>in</i>	—energy, endemic, encisted
em	(A),	<i>in, into</i>	—embalm, embark, embed
em	(G),	<i>in</i>	—emphasis, emblem, empiric
epi	(G),	<i>for, upon</i>	—epitaph, epitome, epigram
eph	(G),	<i>for, upon</i>	—ephemeral, ephedra
enter	(L),	<i>within</i>	—entertain, entertainment
eu	(G),	<i>well</i>	—eulogy, euphony, euphemism
ex	(L),	<i>form, out of</i>	—expedite, exit, expand
ex	(G),	<i>out</i>	—exegesis, exoteric, exegetics
extra	(L),	<i>beyond</i>	—extraordinary, extra-official
For	(A),	<i>not</i>	—forsake, forbid, forbear.
fore	(A),	<i>before</i>	—foretaste, forerunner
Hyper	(G),	<i>beyond</i>	—hyperborean, hyperbole
hypo	(G),	<i>under,</i>	—hypocrite, hypothesis
In	(L),	<i>in, on, into</i>	—inspect, ingress, inhabit
in	(L),	<i>not, without</i>	—inaccurate, inconstant
il	(L),	<i>in, on, into</i>	—illuminate, illude, illustrate
il	(L),	<i>not, without</i>	—illegal, illogical, illiterate
im	(L),	<i>in, on, into</i>	—impress, imbibe, immerse
im	(L),	<i>not, without</i>	—immortal, immethodical
ir	(L),	<i>not, without</i>	—irregular, irrelevant
inter	(L),	<i>between</i>	—intercourse, intervene
intra	(L),	<i>within</i>	—intramundane, intramarginal
intro	(L),	<i>within</i>	—introduce, introspect
Juxta	(L),	<i>together</i>	—juxtaposition, juxtaposit
Mis	(A),	<i>wrong, defect</i>	—mislay, misfit, miscall
mal	(L),	<i>bad</i>	—maltreat, malpractice
male	(L),	<i>bad</i>	—malefactor, malevolence
meta	(G),	<i>after, over</i>	—metaphysics, metaphor
met	(G),	<i>after</i>	—method, methodist, methodol

<b>N</b>	(A),	<i>not</i>	—never, nought, none, neither
<b>Out</b>	(A),	<i>out, beyond</i>	—outcast, outrun, outweigh
<b>off</b>	(A),	<i>from</i>	—offspring, offshoot, offscour
<b>ob</b>	(L),	<i>in the way of</i>	—obtrude, object, obstruct
<b>oc</b>	(L),	<i>in the way of</i>	—occur, occasion
<b>of</b>	(L),	<i>in the way of</i>	—offer, offender
<b>op</b>	(L),	<i>against</i>	—oppress, opponent
<b>over</b>	(A),	<i>above, too much</i>	—overshadow, overcharge
<b>Par</b>	(L),	<i>by, through</i>	—pardon, paravail
<b>per</b>	(L),	<i>by, through</i>	—percentage, perennial
<b>pel</b>	(L),	<i>through</i>	—pellucid, pellucidity
<b>pur</b>	(L),	<i>before</i>	—purpose, purvey
<b>para</b>	(G),	<i>side by side</i>	—paradigm, paradox, parable
<b>peri</b>	(G),	<i>round</i>	—peripatetic, pericardium
<b>post</b>	(L),	<i>after</i>	—postscript, postpone, postfix
<b>pre</b>	(L),	<i>before</i>	—premature, prefix, prepare
<b>preter</b>	(L),	<i>beyond</i>	—preternatural, preterite
<b>pro</b>	(L),	<i>forth, forward</i>	—proceed, produce, profess
<b>pros</b>	(G),	<i>to</i>	—prosthesis, prosody, proselyte
<b>Re</b>	(L),	<i>back, again</i>	—return, revert, regenerate
<b>retro</b>	(L),	<i>backwards</i>	—retrograde, retroactive
<b>Se</b>	(L),	<i>aside, from</i>	—secede, select, seclude
<b>sine</b>	(L),	<i>without</i>	—sinecure, sincere
<b>suc</b>	(L),	<i>under</i>	—succor, succeed, succumb
<b>sub</b>	(L),	<i>under</i>	—submit, subscribe, subtract
<b>suf</b>	(L),	<i>under</i>	—suffuse, suffice, suffix
<b>sug</b>	(L),	<i>under</i>	—suggest, suggestion
<b>sup</b>	(L),	<i>under</i>	—suppose, supply, supplant
<b>sus</b>	(L),	<i>under</i>	—suspend, suspect, sustain
<b>syl</b>	(G),	<i>together</i>	—syllable, syllogism, syllabus
<b>sym</b>	(G),	<i>together</i>	—sympathy, symbol, symmetry
<b>syn</b>	(G),	<i>together</i>	—synod, syncope, syntax

<b>super</b> (L),	<i>over, above</i>	—superlative, supernatural
<b>sur</b> (L),	<i>over, above</i>	—survive, survey, surplice
<b>supra</b> (L),	<i>over, above</i>	—supramundane, supraciliary
<b>Tra</b> (L),	<i>across, beyond</i>	—traverse, traduce, tradition
<b>trans</b> (L),	<i>across, beyond</i>	—transatlantic, translate
<b>traf</b> (L),	<i>across, beyond</i>	—traffic, trafficking
<b>tres</b> (L),	<i>across, beyond</i>	—trespass, trespasser
<b>Un</b> (A),	<i>the opposite</i>	—untie, undo, unfix, unhinge
<b>un</b> (A),	<i>not</i>	—unmanly, untrue, unkind
<b>ultra</b> (L),	<i>beyond</i>	—ultramarine, ultramontane
<b>under</b> (A),	<i>below</i>	—underbear, undertone.
<b>With</b> (A),	<i>from, against</i>	—withhold, withstand

### LATIN AND GREEK ROOTS.

Under each of the letters of the alphabet will be found two groups of roots, the first being Latin and the other Greek.

**Acer** (*acris*), *sharp*—acid, acidity, acrimony, acerbity, eager  
**acidus**, *sour*—acid, acidity, acidulate  
**acuo**, *I sharpen*—acute, -ly, -ness, acumen  
**ædes**, *a house*—edifice, edify, -ication, unedifying  
**æquus**, *equal*—equalize, equator, equation, equinox, iniquity  
**æstimo**, *I value*—estimate, estimable, estimation, esteem  
**ager**, (*agri*) *a field*—acre, agrarian, agriculture  
**agger**, *a heap*—exaggerate, exaggeration  
**ago**, (*actus*) *I do*—act, actuate, transact, agent, agitate  
**alienus**, *belonging to another*—alien, -ate, -ated, -ation, -able  
**alo**, *I nourish*—aliment, -ary, -ation, -iveness  
**alter**, *another*—alter, -nate, -nation, -cation, subaltern  
**altus**, *high*—altitude, exalt, -ation, altar  
**amo**, (*amicus*) *I love*—amity, amiable, amorous, inimical, enmity  
**amplus**, *large*—ample, ampli-fy, -fication, -tude

**ango** (*anxi*), *I vex*—anger, angry, anguish, anxiety, anxious, -ly  
**angulus**, *a corner*—angle, angular, rectangular, triangular  
**anima**, *the soul or life*—anim-al, -ate, -ation, -alcule, inanimate  
**animus**, *the mind*—unanimous, animosity, equanimity  
**annus**, *a year*—annual, biennial, millennium, centenary  
**antiquus**, *old or ancient*—antique, antiquity, antiquated  
**aperio**, *I open*—aperient, aperture, April  
**appello**, *I call*—appeal, appell-ative, -ation  
**apto**, *I fit*—adapt, apt, -itude, -ly, -ness, adept, inept, -itude, -ly  
**aqua**, *water*—aqueous, aquatic, aqueduct, terraqueous, aquarium  
**arbiter**, *an umpire, a judge*—arbiter, arbitr-ate, -ation, -ator, -ess  
**arbor**, *a tree*—arbor, -eous, -escent, -etum, -ist  
**arceo**, *I shut up, restrain*—coerce, coercive, coercion, exercise  
**arcus**, *a bow*—arc, arcade, arch, archer, archery  
**ardeo**, *I burn*—ardent, ardor, arduous, arson  
**arguo**, *I argue*—arguer, argument, -ation, -ative  
**arma**, *arms*—arm, -or, -orer, -ory, -y, -ament, -orial, -istice, disarm  
**aro**, *I plough*—arable, inarable, aration  
**ars** (*art*), *art*—art, -ist, -isan, -ifice, -ificial, -ful, -less, inert, inertia  
**artus** (*articulus*) *a joint*—article, articul-ate, -ated, -ately, -ation  
**asper**, *rough*—asperity, aspir-ate, -ation, exasper-ate, -ation  
**atrox**, *cruel*—atrocidity, atrocious, -ness  
**audio**, *I hear*—aud-it, -itor, -itory, -ience, -ible, inaudible  
**augeo** (*auctus*), *I increase*—augment, -ation, auction, -eer  
**auris**, *the ear*—aurist, auricle, auricular, auscultation  
**avarus**, *greedy*—avarice, avaricious, -ly, -ness  
**avidus**, *eager*—avidity, avid

**Aer**, *the air*—aerial, aerolite, aeronaut, artery, airy, airiness  
**ago**, *I lead*—demagogue, synagogue, pedagogue, stratagem  
**agon**, *strife*—agony, antagonist, antagonism, agonize  
**akouo**, *I hear*—acoustic, acoustics, acoumeter  
**angelos**, *messenger*—angelic, archangel, evangel, -ize, -ist  
**anthropos**, *a man*—anthropology, philanthropy, misanthropy  
**arche**, *beginning, sovereignty*—archives, anarchy, monarchy

aster, or **astron**, *a star*—astronomy, astrology, aster, disaster  
 athletes, *a wrestler*—athlete, athletic  
 atmos, *vapor*—atmosphere, atmospherical  
 autos, *one's self*—autocrat, autograph, automaton, autonomy

Barba, *a beard*—barb, barbed, barber, barbel  
 barbarus, *rude, savage*—barbarian, barbar-ous,-ity,-ize,-ism,-ic  
 beatus, *blessed*—beatitude, beatify, beatific  
 bellum, *war*—belligerent, rebel, rebellion  
 bene, *well (used in composition)*—benefit, benevolent, benison  
 bibo, *I drink*—imbibe, bib, bibber, bibulous, wine-bibber  
 bis, (*bi*) *twice*—biped, bisect, biscuit, binary, combine  
 bonus, *good*—boon, bounty, bounteous, bountiful  
 brevis, *short*—brief, briefly, brevity, abbreviate, breviary  
 brutus, *stupid*—brutal,-ize,-ity, brutish,-ly,-ness, imbrute  
 Ballo, *I throw*—ball, ballet, emblem, hyperbole, parable  
 baptizo, *I baptize*—baptist, anabaptist, paedobaptist  
 basis, *the bottom*—basement, bass, abase, ~~de~~base, abashed  
 biblos, *a book*—bible, bibliography, bibliopoliſt, bibliomania  
 bios, *a life*—biography, biology, amphibious

Cado (*cas, cid*), *I fall*—cadence, case, casuist, cascade, accident  
 cædo (*cid, cis*), *I cut*—cæſura, concise, decide, precise, suicide  
 calculus, *a little pebble*—calculate, miscalculate, incalculable  
 candeo, *I am white, I shine*—candid, candidate, candle  
 cano (*cant*), *I sing*—cant, canticle, chant, incantation, recant  
 capillus, *a hair*—capillary, capillarity, capilliform  
 capio (*cep, capt*), *I take*—capable, captious, except, receive  
 caput (*capitis*), *the head*—capital, capitulate, cape, captain  
 caro (*carnis*), *flesh*—incarnate, carnage, carnival, carrion, carcass  
 causa, *a cause*—causation, accuse, excuse, recusant  
 caveo (*caut*) *to be on one's guard*—caution, cautious, precaution  
 cavus, *hollow*—cave, cavern, concave, cavity, excavate  
 cedo (*cess*) *I yield, I go*—cede, cease, cessation, accede  
 celer, *swift*—celerity, accelerate

**celeber**, *renowned*—celebr-ate, -ated, -ation, celebrity  
**celsus**, *high*—excel, excellent, excellence, excelsior  
**censeo**, *I judge, I blame*—censor, censorious, censure  
**centrum**, *the centre*—central, centripetal, concentrate  
**centum**, *a hundred*—century, centurion, centage, centipede  
**cerno** (*cert*), *I judge*—certain, certify, decree, discern, discreet  
**circus**, *a circle*—circlet, circular, circulate, circuit, encircle  
**cito**, *I call or rouse*—cite, citation, excite, incite, resuscitate  
**civis**, *a citizen*—civic, city, civil, -ian, -ity, -ize, -ization, uncivil  
**clamo**, *I cry out*—claim, acclaim, clamor, declamation  
**clarus**, *clear, bright*—clear, clearance, clarify, declaration  
**claudo** (*clud clus*) *I close*—close, closet, cloister, conclude  
**clemens**, *merciful, mild*—clement, clemency, inclement  
**clino**, *I bend*—decline, delivity, incline, inclination, acclivity  
**colo** (*cult*), *I cultivate*—cultivated, colony, culture, agriculturist  
**colo**, *I strain*—colander, colation, percolate, percolation  
**commodus**, *convenient*—commodious, commodity, incommode  
**cor** (*cordis*), *the heart*—core, cordial, courage, concord, discord  
**cornu**, *a horn*—corn, cornet, corneous, cornice, unicorn  
**corona**, *a crown*—crown, coronation, corolla, coronet, coroner  
**corpus** (*corpor*), *the body*—corporal, corporeal, corpse  
**credo**, *I trust, I believe*—creed, credit, credential credulous  
**creo**, *I make*—create, creator, creation, creature, creative  
**cresco** (*cret*), *I grow*—crescent, excrescence, increase  
**crimen**, *a crime*—criminal, crimination, recrimin-ate, -ation  
**crudus**, *raw, unripe*—crude, crudity, crudeness  
**crux** (*cruc*), *a cross*—crucify, cruciform, crucible, crusade  
**cubo, or cumbo**, *I lie down*—cumbrance, incubus, recumbent  
**culpa**, *a fault*—culpable, culprit, inculpate, exculpate  
**cumulus**, *a heap*—cumulative, accumul-ate, -ation, -ator  
**cura**, *care*—cure, curate, curacy, accurate, secure, sinecure  
**curro** (*curs*), *I run*—current, courier, concur, incursion  
**curvus**, *crooked*—curve, curvature, curvate, incurvate  
**Character**, *a mark of distinction*—character, characterize

**charis**, *love, or thanks*—charity, charitable, eucharist  
**cheir**, *the hand*—chirography, chiromancy, chirurgeon, surgeon  
**chole**, *bile, anger*—melancholy, choler, choleric  
**christos**, *anointed*—Christ, christen, Christmas, antichrist  
**chroma**, *color*—chrome, chromatics, achromatics  
**chronos**, *time*—chronic, chronology, anachronism, synchronism  
**cosmos**, *order, the world*—cosmical, cosmogony, cosmopolite  
**cranion**, *a skull*—cranium, craniology, perieranium  
**cratos**, *power*—democratic, aristocracy, autocracy, theocracy  
**crites**, *a judge*—critic, criticism, crisis, diaeritical, hypocrisy  
**crupto**, *I hide*—crypt, cryptography, apocrypha  
**cuclos**, *a circle*—cycle, encyclical, epicycle, encyclopædia

**Damno**, *I condemn*—damn, condemnation  
**deleo**, *I blot out, I destroy*—delete, indelible, deleteriously  
**deliciae**, *delight*—delicacy, delicate, -ly, -ness, delicious  
**dens** (*dent*), *a tooth*—dental, dentist, dentifrice, indent, trident  
**densus**, *thick*—dense, density, condense, condensation  
**deus**, *a god*—deify, deity, deist, deism, deification  
**dicio** (*dictat*), *I set apart*—dedicate, abdicate, index, indicate  
**dexter**, *right-hand ed*—dexter, dexterity, dexterous, -ly, -ness  
**dico** (*dict*), *I say*—diction, dictate, benediction, verdict  
**dies**, *a day*—dial, diary, diurnal, meridian, quotidian, diet  
**dignus**, *worthy*—dignify, dignity, deign, disdain, indignant  
**disco**, *I learn*—disciple, discipline, disciplinary, disciplinarian  
**divido**, *I separate*—divide, dividend, indivisible, individual  
**divinus**, *heavenly*—divine, divinity, divination  
**do** (*dat, dit*), *I give*—donor, date, antedate, addition, pardon  
**doceo**, (*doct*), *I teach*—doctor, doctrine, document, docile  
**dominus**, *a master, a lord*—dominant, dominion, domineer  
**domus**, *a house*—dome, domestic, domesticate, domicile  
**dubius**, *doubtful*—dubious, dubitation, indubitable, doubt  
**duco**, (*duct*), *I lead*—duke, ducat, ductile, abduct, educate  
**durus**, *hard*—endure, durable, indurated, obdurate

**Daimon**, *a spirit*—demon, demoniac, pandemonium  
**deka**, *ten*—decade, decalogue, decagon, indecagon, dean  
**demos**, *the people*—demagogue, democracy, endemic, epidemic  
**despotes**, *a master*—despotic, despotism  
**dogma**, *idea, opinion, glory*—dogma, doxology, orthodox  
**dotos**, *given*—antidote, anecdote, anecdotal  
**dynamis**, *power*—dynamics, dynamite, dynasty, dynastic

**Ebrius**, *drunken*—inebriate, inebriety (*with sine*), sobriety  
**egeio**, *I am in need*—indigent, indigence  
**ego**, *I*—egoism, egotist, egotize, egotistic, egotism  
**elegans**, *handsome*—elegant, elegance, inelegant  
**emo** (*empt*), *I buy*—exempt, pre-emption, peremptory, redeem  
**eo** (*it*), *I go*—circuit, exit, initiate, obituary, perish, transit  
**equus**, *a horse*—equine, equerry, equestrian  
**erro**, *I wander*—err, errant, errand, erratic, erroneous  
**esse** (*ens*), *to be*—essence, nonentity, absent, present, represent  
**exemplum**, *a model*—example, exemplary, exemplify, sample  
**experior**, (*expert*), *I try*—experiment, expert, experience, peril  
**exter**, **externus**, *outward*—external, extraneous, extreme

**Eidos**, *form*—asteroid, conoid, spheroid, kaleidoscope  
**electron**, *amber*—electrical, electricity, electrify  
**ergon**, *work*—energy, liturgy, metallurgy, georgie, organ  
**ethnos**, *a nation*—ethnic, ethnology, ethnographer  
**ethos**, *custom*—ethics, ethical  
**eu**, *well* (in composition)—euphony, eulogy, eucharist

**Fæx** (*fec*), *grounds, dregs*—feces, feculance, defecate  
**faber**, *a workman*—fabrie, fabricate, fabricator, fabrication  
**facies**, *the face*—facial, efface, superficies, superficial  
**facilis**, *easy*—facile, facility, facilitate, difficult, difficulty.  
**facio** (*fec, fic*), *I make*—fact, factor, faculty, affect, artificer  
**fallo** (*fals*), *I deceive*—false, falsity, fallacy, infallible, fault  
**falx**, *a hook or sickle*—falcated, defalcate, defalcation

**fama**, a report—fame, famous, infamous, defame, defamation  
**familia**, a family—familiar, -ity, -ize, unfamiliar  
**fanum**, a temple—fane, profane, profanity, fanatic, fanaticism  
**fari** (*fan, fat*), to speak—fate, fatal, fable, ineffable, infant  
**fateo** (*fess*), I acknowledge—confess, confession, professional  
**fatigo**, I weary—fatigue, indefatigable, fag  
**fatuus**, silly—fatuous, fatuity, infatuated, infatuation  
**fecundus**, fruitful—fecund, fecundate, fecundity  
**felix**, happy—felicity, felicitous, infelicity, felicitate  
**fendo** (*fens*), I strike or ward off—fender, defend, inoffensive  
**fero** (*lat*), I bear or carry—ferry, confer, infer, translation  
**ferrum**, iron—ferreous, ferruginous, ferrule, farrier, farriery  
**ferveo**, I boil or rage—fervor, fervid, effervesce, fever  
**festus**, joyful—festal, festive, festivity, festival, fête  
**fibra**, a thread—fibre, fibril, fibrous, fibrine  
**fido**, I trust—fidelity, confide, defy, diffidence, perfidious  
**figo** (*fix*), I fasten—fix, fixture, affix, prefix, transfix, crucifix  
**filius**, a son; **filia**, a daughter—filial, affiliate, affiliation  
**filum**, a thread—file, filament, filigree, fillet, profile  
**fungo** (*fict*), I form—fiction, fictitious, effigy, figurative  
**finis**, an end—finish, infinite, infinity, affinity, definite  
**firmus**, strong—firm, firmament, affirm, confirm, infirm  
**fiscus**, a money-bag, the public treasury—fiscal, confiscate  
**fissum**, a cleft—fissure, fissile, fission  
**flamma**, a flame—flambeau, inflame, inflammation  
**flecto** (*flex*), I bend—flexion, flexible, deflect, inflection  
**fligo**, (*flict*), I beat—afflict, conflict, infliction, profligate  
**flo** (*flat*), I blow—flatulent, afflatus, efflation, inflation, flute  
**flos**, a flower—floral, florid, flour, flourish, flowery, efflorescence  
**fluo** (*fluct, flux*), I flow—fluid, fluent, fluctuate, affluence,  
**fodio** (*foss*), I dig—fossilize, fossilist, fossiliferous  
**foedus**, a treaty—federal, confederate, confederacy  
**folium**, a leaf—foliage, foliaceous, foliate, foil, trefoil, folio  
**forma**, form, shape—conformity, deformity, uniformity

**fors** (*fort*), *chance*—fortune, fortunate, fortuitous, misfortune  
**fortis**, *strong, brave*—fortify, fortitude, force, fortress, effort  
**frango** (*fract*), *I break*—frangible, fraction, fragile, frailty  
**frater**, *a brother*—frater, -nal, -nity, nize, fraticide, friar  
**fraus**, *deceit*—fraud, fraudulent, defraud  
**frigus**, *cold*—frigid, frigidity, frigorific, refriger, -ate, -ator  
**frons** (*front*), *the forehead*—frontier, confront, frontispiece  
**fruor** (*fruct*), *I enjoy*—frugal, fruit, fruition, fruiterer, fructify  
**fugio**, *I flee*—fugitive, fugacious, refuge, subterfuge  
**fulgeo**, *I shine*—fulgent, refulgent, effulgence, fulminate  
**fumus**, *smoke*—fume, fumigate, -ation, -ator, perfume  
**fundo** (*fus*), *I pour out*—fuse, confound, diffuse, profusion  
**fundus**, *field, bottom*—found, fundamental, profundity, fund  
**fungor**, (*funct*), *I perform*—function, perfunctory, defunct

**Gelu**, *frost*—gelid, gelatine, congeal, jelly  
**gero** (*gest*), *I carry*—gesture, belligerent, congestion, vicegerent  
**gigno** (*gen*), *I bring forth or produce*—generate, genius, progeny  
**globus**, *a ball*—globe, globular, globulous, conglobulate  
**glacies**, *ice*—glacier, glacial, glacialist  
**gluten**, *glue*—gluey, glutinous, agglutinate, conglutinate  
**gradior** (*gress*), *I go*—grade, gradation, graduate, progress  
**gramen**, *grass*—graminaceous, -eous, -ivorous, -ifolious  
**grandis**, *great*—grand, grandeur, grandee, aggrandize  
**granum**, *a grain of corn*—granary, garner, granule  
**gratus**, *thankful*—grateful, gratuity, gratify, congratulate  
**gravis**, *heavy*—grave, gravity, grief, grieve, aggravate  
**grex** (*greg*), *a flock*—gregarious, congregate, aggregate  
**gusto**, *I taste*—gust, disgust, disgustful, disgustingly  
**Gamos**, *marriage*—agamist, bigamy, misogamist, polygamy  
**ge**, *the earth*—geocentric, geography, geology, geometry, apogee  
**gennao**, *I produce*—genesis, genealogy, oxygen, hydrogen  
**gnosko**, *I know*—gnomon, gnostic, diagnostic, agnostic  
**glossa** or **glotta**, *the tongue*—gloss, glossary, glottis, polyglot

**gonia**, *an angle*—pentagon, heptagon, polygon, diagonal  
**gramma**, *a letter*—grammar, anagram, diagram, telegram  
**grapho**, *I write*—graphic, grave, autograph, biography  
**gumnos**, *naked*—gymnast, gymnastics, gymnasium  
**gune**, *a woman*—gynocracy, misogynist, mysogyny

**Habeo** (*hib*), *I have*—habitation, habit, exhibit, prohibit  
**hæreo** (*hes*), *I stick*—adhere, cohesion, coherent, hesitate  
**hæres** (*haered*), *an heir*—heritage, inherit, heiress, heirloom  
**halo**, *I breathe*—exhale, inhale, inhalation, anhelation  
**haurio** (*haust*), *I draw*—exhaust, -ible, -ion, -less, -ive  
**herba**, *an herb*—herbage, herbalist, herbaceous, herbivorous  
**hilaris**, *cheerful*—hilarity, hilarious, exhilaration  
**homo**, *a man*—human, humane, homage, humanize, homicide  
**horreo**, *I shudder*—horror, horrid, horrible, horrify, abhor  
**hortor**, *I advise*—exhort, exhortation, hortative, dehortatory  
**hospes**, (*hospit*), *a guest*—hospitable, hospital, -ity, host, hotel  
**hostis**, *an enemy*—host, hostile, hostility, hostage  
**humeo**, *I am moist*—humid, humidity, humor, humorist  
**humus**, *the ground*—inhume, exhume, posthumous, humble

**Hedra**, *a seat*—cathedral, sanhedrim, polyhedron  
**helios**, *the sun*—heliocentric, helioscope, heliotrope, aphelion  
**hemera**, *a day*—ephemera, ephemeral, ephemeris  
**heteros**, *another*—heteroclit, heterodox, heterogeneous  
**hieros**, *sacred*—hierarchy, hieroglyphic, hierography  
**histemi**, *to place*—apostate, ecstasy, statics, statistic, system  
**hodos**, *a way*—episode, exodus, method, -ist, period, synod  
**homos**, *like*—homogeneous, homologous, homonymous  
**hudor**, *water*—hydraulics, hydrogen, hydrophobia, hydrostatics  
**humneo**, *I sing*—hymn, hymnal, hymnology

**Idem**, *the same*—identity, identical, identify, identifiable  
**ignis**, *fire*—igneous, ignite, ignition, ignitable  
**imago**, *an image*—imagine, imaginary, imagination  
**impero**, *I command*—imperative, emperor, imperial

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**impetus**, *force*—impetus, impetuous, -ly, -ness, impetuosity

**inanis**, *empty*—inane, inanity, inanition

**inferus**, *below*—inferior, inferiority, infernal

**insula**, *an island*—insulated, isle, isolate, peninsula

**integer**, *whole*—integral, integrity, disintegrate, reintegration

**ira**, *anger*—ire, ireful, irate, irascible, irritation

**Idios**, *peculiar*—idiot, idiocy, idiosyncrasy, idiom

**isos**, *equal*—(in composition)—isochronous, isosceles, isothermal

**Jaceo**, *I lie*—jacent, adjacent, circumjacent

**jacio** (*ject*), *I throw*—jet, ejaculate, conjecture, reject, subject

**jocus**, *a jest*—joke, jocose, jocund, jocular, jocularity

**jubilo**, *I shout for joy*—jubilee, jubilate, jubilation

**jugum**, *a yoke*—ajugate, subjugate, subjugation

**jungo** (*junct*), *I join*—junction, juncture, conjugal, join

**juro**, *I swear*—jury, abjure, conjure, perjury

**judex**, *a judge*; **jus** (*jur*), *right*—just, justice, injury, judge

**juvenis**, *young*—juvenile, juniors, juniority, rejuvenescence

**juvo** (*jut*), *I help*—adjutant, adjutor

**Labor**, *work*—labor, laborious, laboratory, elaborate

**labor** (*laps*), *I slide*—lapse, relapse, elapse, illapse, collapse

**lædo** (*lid, lis*), *I strike*—collide, collision, elide, elision

**lapis** (*lapid*), *a stone*—lapidary, dilapidate, dilapidation

**latus**, *carried, broad*—dilate, latitude, latitudinarian

**latus** (*later*), *a side*—lateral, collateral, equilateral

**laus** (*laud*), *praise*—laud, laudable, applaud

**laxus**, *loose*—lax, laxity, relax, relaxation, prolix

**lego** (*legat*), *I send, appoint*—legate, legacy, delegate, allegation

**lego** (*lect*), *I read or choose*—legible, lecture, allege, election

**legumen**, *pulse, peas, beans*—leguminous, legumes

**levis**, *light (levo, to raise)*—levity, levy, alleviate, elevate

**lex** (*leg*), *a law*—legal, legality, legislator, legitimate, allegiance

**liber**, *free*—liberal, liberty, liberate, illiberal, livery

**liber**, *a book*—library, librarian, libel, libellous

**libra**, *a balance*—deliberate, -ly, -ive, equilibrium, indeliberate  
**licet**, *it is lawful*—license, licentiate, licentious, illicit  
**lignum**, *wood*—ligneous, lignify, ligniform  
**ligo**, *I bind*—liable, league, liege, alliance, oblige, religion  
**limes**, *a boundary*—limit, limited, illimitable, unlimited  
**linquo** (*lict*), *I leave*—delinquent, dereliction, relinquish, relict  
**linum**, *flax*—linen, linsey, lint, line, lineal, delineate, lineament  
**liqueo**, *I melt*—liquid, liquefy, liquefaction, liquidity, liquor  
**litera**, *a letter*—literal, literature, illiteration, obliterate, letter  
**locus**, *a place*—local, locality, locate, locomotive, dislocate  
**longus**, *long*—longitude, longevity, elongate, prolong  
**loquor**, *I speak*—loquacity, soliloquy, eloquence, elocution  
**ludo** (*lus*), *I play*—ludicrous, allusion, elude, illusion, delusion  
**lumen**, *light*—luminary, illuminate, illumination, luminous  
**luna**, *the moon*—lunar, lunation, lunacy, lunatic, sublunary  
**luo**, *I wash*—ablution, alluvial, deluge, dilution, pollute  
**lusto**, *I shine*—lustration, illustrious, illustrate  
**lux** (*luc*), *light*—lucid, lucifer, elucidate, pellucid  
**luxus**, *luxury, excess*—luxuriant, luxurious, -ly, -ness

**Lambano** (*leps*), *I take*—syllable, catalepsy, epilepsy  
**laos**, *the people*—laity, laic, lay as opposed to clerical  
**lego**, *I speak or collect*—lexicon, dialect, eclectic, elegy  
**lithos**, *a stone*—acrolite, lithography, lithotomy, monolith  
**logos**, *a word*—logic, analogy, catalogue, decalogue, dialogue  
**luo**, *I loose*—analyze, analysis, palsy, paralytic  
**lura**, *a lyre*—lyric, lyrical, lyrist, lyrated

**Macies**, *leanness*—emaciate, emaciation  
**magnus** (*major*), *great*—magnify, magistrate, master, mayor  
**malus**, *bad*—malice, malicious, malevolent, malignity  
**malleus**, *a hammer*—mallet, malleable, maul, unmalleable  
**mando**, *I enjoin*—mandate, command, demand, remand  
**maneo** (*mans*), *I remain*—manse, mansion, permanent  
**manus**, *the hand*—manual, manufacture, manacles, manuscript

**mare**, *the sea*—maine, mariner, maritime, submarine, mermaid  
**mater**, *mother*—maternal, matron, matrimony, matriculate  
**maturus**, *ripe*—mature, maturity, immature, premature  
**medeor**, *I heal*—medical, medicine, remedy, irremediable  
**medius**, *the middle*—mediate, medium, immediate, mediocrity  
**mel**, *honey*—mellifluous, melliferous, mellific  
**memini**, *I remember*; **memor**, *mindful*—memory, memorial  
**mens**, *the mind*—mental, mentality, demented, amentia  
**mergo** (*mers*), *I plunge*—emerge, emergency, immersion  
**merx**, *merchandise*—commerce, merchant, mercantile  
**metior** (*mens*), *I measure*—mete, immense, mensuration  
**migro**, *I remove*—migrate, emigrate, immigrate, transmigrate  
**miles**, *a soldier*—militia, military, militant, militate  
**mineo**, *I project*—imminent, prominent, eminent, eminence  
**minister**, *a servant*—ministration, ministry, administer  
**minor** (*minus*), *less*—diminish, comminution, minority, minute  
**mirus**, *wonderful*—miracle, admire, admiration, admirable  
**misceo** (*mixt*), *I mingle*—mixture, miscellaneous, promiscuous  
**miser**, *wretched*—miser, miserable, misery, commiserate  
**mitto** (*miss*), *I send*—mission, missile, admit, dismiss  
**modus**, *a manner*—moderate, accommodate, mode, modest  
**mons**, *a mountain*—mount, mound, dismount, paramount  
**mollis**, *soft*—mollify, mollient, emollient  
**moneo**, *I advise*—monitor, monument, admonish, premonition  
**monstro**, *I show*—monstrance, demonstrate, remonstrate  
**mordeo**, *I bite*—mordant, morsel, remorse, remorseless  
**mors** (*mort*), *death*—mortal, mortality, immortal, -ize, mortify  
**mos** (*mor*), *a custom*—moral, moralize, morality, immoral,  
**moveo** (*mot*), *I move*—remove, commotion, promotion, remote  
**multus**, *many*—multitude, multiple, multiplication, multiplied  
**munus**, *a gift, or office*—munificence, commun-, -ion-, -icate  
**murus**, *a wall*—mural, immure  
**musa**, *a song*—muse, music, amuse, amusement, museum  
**muto**, *I change*—mutable, mutation, mutual, permutation

**Mache**, *a fight*—logomachy, monomachy, naumachy, sciomachy  
**mania**, *madness*—maniac, monomania, bibliomania  
**martur**, *a witness*—martyr, martyrdom, martyrology  
**mathema**, *knowledge*—philomath, polomathy, mathematics  
**mechane**, *a machine*—mechanic, mechanism, machinist  
**melos**, *a song*—melody, melodious, melodrama, Philomel  
**metron**, *a measure*—metre, metrical, barometer, diameter  
**micros**, *small*—microscopic, microcosm, micrography  
**miseo**, *I hate*—misanthropist, misogynist, misogynist  
**mneme**, *memory*—mnemonics, mnemotechny, amnesty  
**monos**, *one*—monad, monarch, monk, monastic, monopoly  
**morphe**, *shape*—amorphous, metamorphose, polymorphose  
**muthos**, *a fable*—myth, mythical, mythology.

**Narro**, *I relate*—narration, narrative, narrator  
**nascor** (*nat*), *to be born*—nascent, native, innate, supernatural  
**navis**, *a ship*—navy, naval, navig-ate, -ation, -able  
**necto** (*nex*), *I tie*—connect, annex, annexation, disconnect  
**nervus**, *a sinew*—nervous, unnerve, enervate  
**neuter**, *neither of the two*—neutral, -ize, -ity  
**nihil**, *nothing*—nihilism, nihility, annihil-ate, -ation  
**noblis**, *well known*—noble, nobility, ennoble, ignoble  
**noceo**, *I hurt*—noxious, noisome, innocent, innocuous, annoy  
**nomen**, *a name*—nominate, denomination, binomial, ignominy  
**norma**, *a rule*—normal, abnormal, enormous, enormity  
**nosco**, **cognosco**, *I know*—cognizance, recognition, know  
**notus**, *known*—note, notable, notorious, annotator  
**novus**, *new*—novel, novelty, novitiate, innovate, renovate  
**nox** (*noct*), *night*—equinox, equinoctial, nocturnal  
**nullus**, *none*—nullify, nullity, annul, disannul  
**numerus**, *a number*—numerous, numeration, enumerate  
**nuncio**, *I tell*—announce, enunciate, renounce, pronunciation  
**nutrio**, *I nourish*—nutriment, nutrition, nutritive, innutritious  
**Naus**, *a ship*—nautical, nautilus, aeronaut, nausea, nauseous

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**necros**, *dead*—necropolis, necromancy, necromancer  
**nomos**, *a law, or rule*—anomaly, antinomian, astronomy  
**neuron**, *a nerve*—neuralgia, neurology, aneurism

**Obscurus**, *dark*—obscuration, obscurely, obscureness  
**oculus**, *the eye*—ocular, oculist, binocular, inoculate  
**odor**, *smell*—odorous, odoriferous, odorless  
**oleo**, *I smell*—olfactory, redolent, redolence  
**olo** or **olesco**, *I grow*—adolescence, adult, abolish, abolition  
**omnis**, *all*—omnipotent, omniscience, omnivorous, omnibus  
**onus** (*oner*), *a burden*—onerous, onerary, exoner, -ate, -ation  
**opus** (*oper*) *a work*—oper, -ate, -ative, -ation, -ator, co-operate  
**orbis**, *a globe*—orb, orbit, orbicular, exorbitant  
**ordo**, *law*—order, extraordinary, ordain, subordinate  
**opto**, *I wish*—option, optional, optative, adopt, adoption  
**orior**, *I rise*—orient, origin, originate, exordium  
**orno**, *I deck*—ornament, -al, -ation, adorn, adornment, ornate  
**oro**, *I speak*—oracle, oration, orison, adore, oral, inexorable  
**os** (*ossis*), *a bone*—osseous, ossify, ossific, ossivorous  
**ovum**, *an egg*—oval, ovate, ovally, oviparous  
**Ode**, *a song*—ode, epode, monody, parody, psalmody, comedy  
**oikos**, *a house*—economy, diocese, parochial, parish  
**onoma**, *a name*—anonymous, patronymy, synonymous  
**optomi**, *I see*—optics, optical, dioptries, myopy, synopsis  
**orama**, *a view*—cosmorama, diorama, panorama, cyclorama  
**orthos**, *right*—orthodox, orthoepey, orthography  
**osteon**, *a bone*—osteology, periosteum  
**oxus**, *sharp, acid*—oxide, oxygen, oxytone, paroxysm

**Pallium**, *a cloak, covering*—palliate, palliative, palliation  
**pando**, *I spread*—expand, expanse, pace, space, trespass,  
**pango** (*fact*), *I fix or agree*—paction, compact, impinge  
**palatum**, *the roof of the mouth, taste*—palate, palatable  
**palus**, *a peg or post*—pale, paling, palisade, empale  
**par**, *equal*—parity, separate, disparity, disparage, peer, peerless

pareo, *I appear*—peer, appear, apparition, transparent  
 pario, *I bring forth*—parent, parental, oviparous, viviparous  
 paro, *I make ready*—preparation, pure, parade, parry, apparel  
 pars, *a part*—partake, partition, party, partisan  
 pasco (*past*), *I feed*—pastor, pastoral, pasture, antepast, repast  
 pater, *a father*—paternal, patrimony, patron, patrician  
 patior (*pass*), *I suffer*—patient, passive, passionate  
 patria, *one's country*—patriot, compatriot, expatriate  
 pax, *peace*—peace, pacify, pacific, pacification  
 pello (*puls*), *I drive*—pulse, compel, dispel, expulsion, impulse  
 pello, *I name, or call*—appellative, compellation, appeal, repeal  
 pendeo, *I hang*—pendent, pendulum, depend, suspense  
 pendo (*pens*) *I weigh*—pensive, expenditure, compensation  
 penetro, *I pierce*—penetrate, penetration, impenetrable  
 pes (*ped*), *the foot*—pedal, pedestal, pedestrian, biped  
 peto, *I seek*—petition, petulant, appetite, compete, impetus  
 pingo (*pict*), *I paint*—picture, pigment, picturesque, depict  
 pius, *dutiful*—piety, impious, impiety  
 placeo, *I please*—placid, complaisant, displease, implacable  
 planta, *a plant*—plantation, plantain, implant, supplant  
 plaudo (*laus*), *I praise*—plaudit, applaud, plausible, explode  
 pleo (*plet*), *I fill*—plenary, plenty, complement, complete  
 plico, *I fold*—apply, complicate, compile, display, duplicity  
 ploro, *I wail*—deplore, explore, implore  
 pluma, *a feather*—plumage, plume, plumeless, plumule  
 poena, *pain or punishment*—pain, penal, penitentiary, repent  
 polio, *I smooth*—polish, polite, interpolation  
 pondus (*ponder*), *weight*—pound, ponderous, ponder  
 pono (*posit*), *I place*—post, posture, position, apposite  
 populus, *the people*—populace, depopulate, public  
 porto, *I carry*—portage, portable, export, import, importunity  
 potens, *powerful*—potent, potentate, potential, impotent  
 poto, *I drink*—potation, potion, potable  
 præda, *plunder*—prey, predatory, predaceous, depredation

**prehendo**, *I take*—apprehend, comprehension, apprentice  
**premo** (*press*), *I press*—print, pressure, compress, depression  
**pretium**, *a price*—precious, appreciate, prize, appraise  
**primus**, *first*—prime, primate, primer, prince, principal  
**privo**, *I take away*—deprive, privation, privative  
**privus**, *one's own or single*—private, privacy, privilege  
**probo**, *I prove*—probe, probation, probable, improve, disprove  
**promo** (*prompt*), *I bring forth, I tell*—prompter, prompt  
**prope** (*prox*), *near*—propinquity, proximate, approach  
**proprius**, *one's own*—proper, property, appropriate, propriety  
**pudor**, *shame*—impudent, impudence, repudiate  
**pugno**, *I fight*—pugnacious, pugilist, impugn, repugnance  
**pulmo**, *the lungs*—pulmonary, pulmonic  
**pulvis**, (*pulver*), *dust*, pulverize, pulverable, pulverization  
**pungo** (*punct*), *I prick*—pungent, puncture, punctuate  
**purgo**, *I cleanse*—purge, purgative, purgatory, purgatorial  
**purus**, *clean*—purify, purity, puritan, impure, impurity  
**pus** (*pur*), *matter of a sore*—pustule, purulent, suppurate  
**puto**, *I reckon, I prune*—putative, compute, dispute, deputy  
**putris**, *rotten*—putrefy, putrefaction, putridity, putrescence  
**Pais**, *a child*—pedagogue, pedagogy, paedobaptism  
**pan**, *all* (in composition)—panacea, panoply, pantheism  
**pathos**, *feeling*—pathetic, pathology, antipathy, apathy  
**petalon**, *a leaf*—petals, bipetalous, polypetalous  
**petros**, *a stone*—petrify, petrescent, petroleum  
**phago**, *I eat*—anthropophagi, ichthyophagi, sarcophagus  
**phaino**, *I appear*—phasis, phantom, phenomenon, fantasy  
**pharmakon**, *a remedy*—pharmacy, pharmacology  
**phemi**, (*phas*) *I speak*—blaspheme, emphasis, prophet  
**phero**, *I bear*—periphery, metaphor, phosphorus  
**philos**, *a friend*—philanthropy, philosopher, philter, Theophilus  
**phone**, *a sound*—phonetic,phony, euphonic, symphony  
**phos**, *light*—phosphor, photography, photometer  
**phrasis**, *a phrase*—phraseology, paraphrase, periphrase

phren, *the mind*—phrenology, frenzy, frantic, frenetic  
 phusis, *nature*—physic, physiology, physiognomy, metaphysics  
 plasso, *I form*—plastic, plasm, plaster, cataplasm, protoplasmic  
 pneuma, *the wind, the breath*—pneumatics, pneumonia  
 poieo, *I make*—poem, poet, poetical, poesy  
 poleo, *I sell*—biopolist, monopoly, pharmacopolist  
 polis, *a city*—police, policy, polity, metropolis, necropolis  
 polus, *many*—pologon, polyglot, polysyllable  
 pous (*pod*), *a foot*—antipodes, polypus, tripod  
 prasso (*pragma*) *I do*—practice, practical, praxis, pragmatical  
 protos, *first*—protasis, protocol, prototype, protoplast  
 psallo, *to play*—psalm, psalmody, psalmist, psalter, psaltery  
 psuche, *breath, soul*—psychology, metempsychosis  
 pur, *fire*—pyre, pyramid, pyrotechny, pyrometer, empyreal

Qualis, *of what kind*—qualify, quality, disqualify  
 quantum, *how much*—quantity, quantities, quantitative  
 quæro (*quis, ques*), *I seek*—quest, question, acquire, inquire  
 quatio, *I shake*—quash, concussion, discuss, percussion  
 quatuor, *four*—quart, quarter, quartern, quadruped, quadrant  
 quies, *rest*—quiet, quiescence, inquietude, disquietude  
 quot, *how many*—quote, quotient, quotation, quotidian

Radius, *a ray*—radiant, radiation, irradiate, radius  
 radix, *a root*—radicle, radical, radish, eradicate  
 rado (*ras*), *I scrape*—raze, razor, erase, abrasion, rasure  
 ramus, *a branch*—ramify, ramification  
 rapio, *I carry off*—rapacious, rapid, rapine, surreptitious  
 rarus, *thin*—rarefy, rarefaction, rare  
 rego, (*rect*) *I rule*—regal, regular, register, rector, reign  
 repo, *I creep*—reptile, reptilian  
 res, *a thing*—real, realize, republic  
 rideo (*ris*), *I laugh*—ridicule, ridiculous, risible, deride, derision  
 regeo, *I am stiff*—rigidity, rigor, rigorously  
 rivus, *a stream*—river, rivulet, rival, rivalry, arrive, derive

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**rodo** (*ros*), *I gnaw*—corrode, corrosion, corrosive, erosion  
**rota**, *a wheel*—rote, rotate, rotatory, rotund, routine  
**rudis**, *rude, ignorant*—rudiment, erudite, erudition  
**rus** (*rur*), *the country*—rural, rustic, rusticity, rusticate  
**rumpo** (*rupt*), *I break*—rupture, abrupt, bankrupt, corruption  
**Rheo**, *I flow*—rheum, rhetoric, rheumatism, catarrh, diarrhoea

**Sacer**, *sacred*—sacrament, sacrifice, consecrate, execrable  
**sagax**, *wise*—sage, sagacious, sagacity, presage  
**sal**, *salt*—saline, saltish, sauce, saucy  
**salio** (*sult*), *I leap*—saltation, assault, sally, desultory, exult  
**salus** (*salut*), *health*—salute, salutary, salubrious, salvation  
**sancio** (*sanct*), *I confirm*—sanction, sanctify, sanctity, saint  
**sanguis** (*sanguin*), *blood*—sanguine, sanguinary, sanguineous  
**sapio**, *I taste, I am wise*—sapiant, savor, insipid, insipidity  
**satis**, *enough*—satisfy, satisfaction, sate, satiate, insatiable  
**scando**, *I climb*—scan, ascend, condescend, descend, transcend  
**scindo** (*sciss*), *I cut*—scissors, scissure, abscission, rescind  
**scio**, *I know*—science, scientific, conscience, omniscience  
**scribo** (*script*), *I write*—scribe, scripture, scribble, description  
**sculpo**, *I carve*—sculptor, sculpture, sculptured  
**seco** (*sect*), *I cut*—sect, section, dissect, insect, intersection  
**sedeo** (*sess*), *I sit*—seat, sedate, sedentary, session, preside  
**semen**, *seed*—seminal, seminary, disseminate  
**senex**, *old*—senile, senator, senior, seniority, seignior  
**sentio** (*sens*), *I feel, I think*—sense, sensuous, sensitive, sensible  
**sequor** (*secut*), *I follow*—second, sequence, execute, subsequent  
**sero** (*sert*), *I knit or join*—series, assert, insertion, desertion  
**serpo**, *I creep*—serpent, serpentine, serpentine  
**servo**, *I keep or wait*—serve, servant, servile, servitude  
**severus**, *strict*—severe, severity, persevere, asseveration  
**signum**, *a mark*—sign, signify, assign, consignment, designate  
**silex**, *flint*—silicious, silicate, silicify  
**similis**, *like*—similar, similarity, assimilate, resemble

**sinus**, *a curve or bay*—insinuate, sinuosity  
**socius**, *a companion*—social, sociable, society, association  
**sol**, *the sun*—solar, parasol, solarize  
**solidus**, *solid*—solidity, solidify, solder, consolidate  
**solvo**, *I loose*—solveney, solve, soluble, absolve, absolute  
**solus**, *alone*—sole, solitude, solitary, desolate, soliloquy  
**sono**, *I sound*—sonorous, consonant, dissonance, resound  
**sorbeo**, *I suck in*—absorbent, absorb, -ing, absorption, reabsorb  
**sors** (*sort*), *a lot*—sort, assort, consort, resort, sorcery  
**spargo** (*spers*), *I scatter*—asperse, disperse, intersperse  
**spatium**, *space*—spacious, expatiate, spaciousness  
**specio**, **specto**, *I look*—special, specious, specimen, spectacle  
**spero**, *I hope*—desperate, despair, prosper, prosperity  
**spiro**, *I breathe*—spirit, spiritual, sprite, aspirant, conspire  
**splendeo**, *I shine*—splendid, splendor, resplendent  
**spondeo** (*spons*), *I promise*—sponsor, spouse, irresponsible  
**sponte**, *of one's own will*—spontaneous, -ly, -ness, spontaneity  
**statuo**, *I set up*, *I appoint*—statue, statute, constitute, institute  
**stella**, *a star*—stellar, constellation, stellated, stellar  
**stilla**, *a drop*—still, distil, instil, distillation  
**stinguo** (*stinct*), *I put out*—distinguish, distinct, extinct  
**sto** (*stan, stit*), *I stand*—stable, state, station, constant, obstacle  
**stratus**, *thrown down*—strata, prostrate, stratify, stratification  
**stringo** (*strict*), *I hold fast*—stringent, strict, stricture, restrain  
**struo** (*struct*), *I build*—destroy, instruct, superstructure  
**stupeo**, *I am stunned, amazed*—stupid, -ly, -ity, stupendous  
**sumo** (*sumpt*), *I take*—assume, consumption, presume, resume  
**surgo** (*urrect*), *I rise*—insurgent, insurrection, resurrection  
**Sarx**, *flesh*—sarcasm, sarcophagy, sarcotic, anasarca  
**scopeo**, *I see*—scope, helioscope, telescope, bishop, episcopacy  
**sophos**, *wise*—sophism, sophistry, sophisticate, philosophy  
**sphaira**, *a sphere*—sphericity, atmosphere, hemisphere  
**stereos**, *solid, firm*—stereotype, stereoscope  
**stichos**, *a line, a verse*—distich, hemistich, decastich, acrostic

**stello**, *I send*—apostle, epistle, epistolary

**strophe**, *a turning*—apostrophe, catastrophe, antistrophe

**Tango** (*tact*), *I touch*—tangent, contact, contagion, contiguous

**tego** (*tect*), *I cover*.—tegument, protect, detection, protectorate

**temno** (*tempt*), *I despise*—contemn, contemptible

**tempus**, *time*—temporal, contemporary, extemporaneous

**tendo** (*tens*), *I stretch*—tendency, attend, extension, intention

**teneo** (*tent*), *I hold*—tenable, tenant, tenet, contain, detention

**tenuis**, *thin*—tenuity, attenuate, extenuation

**terminus**, *a bound*—term, terminate, determine, interminable

**tero** (*trit*), *I rub*—trite, triturate, tret, attrition, contrite

**terra**, *the earth*—terrestrial, terraqueous, terrace

**terreo**, *I frighten*—terrible, deter, deterrent, terror

**testis**, *a witness*—test, testify, testament, attest, intestate

**texo**, *I wear*—textile, texture, context, pretext, tissue

**timeo**, *I fear*—timorous, timidity, timidly

**tolero**, *I bear*—tolerant, tolerable, intolerant, toleration

**torpeo**, *I am benumbed*—torpid, torpidity, torpidly

**torqueo** (*tort*), *I twist*—torture, tortuous, torment, contort

**torreo**, *I parch*—torrid, toast, torrefy, torrent

**totus**, *the whole*—total, totality, totally

**traho** (*tract*), *I draw*—trace, tractable, attract, abstract, portray

**tremo**, *I shake, tremble*—tremendous, tremble, tremulous

**trepidus**, *fearful*—trepidation, intrepid, intrepidity

**tres**, *three*—trio, tripod, triangle, trinity, trico

**tribuo**, *I give*—attribute, distribution, retributive

**tricae**, *wiles*—tricks, trickery, intricate, extricate, intrigue

**trudo** (*trus*), *I thrust*—intrude, intrusion, extrude, protrusion

**tuber**, *a swelling*—tubercle, tubercular, tuberosity

**tueor**, *I observe*—tutor, tuition, intuitive, tutelary

**turba**, *a crowd*—turbulent, disturb, imperturbable, perturbation

**Tasso**, *I arrange*—tact, tactics, syntax

**taphos**, *a tomb*—epitaph, cenotaph

**technē**, *art*—technical, technology, polytechnic, pyrotechnist

**tele**, *afar off*—telegraph, telescope, telephone, telegram  
**theos**, *God*—theism, theology, atheist, pantheon, theocratic  
**thermos**, *hot*—thermometer, thermal, isothermal  
**tithemi**, *I place*—theme, thesis, antithesis, epithet, synthesis  
**tome**, *a cutting*—atom, anatomy, entomology, epitome  
**tonos**, *a sound*—tone, tonic, semitone, detonate, intonation  
**topos**, *a place*—topic, topical, topography, utopian  
**toxicon**, *poison*—intoxicate, intoxication, toxicology  
**tropos**, *a turn*—trope, tropical, heliotrope  
**tupos**, *a pattern or figure*—type, typify, typography, antitype

**Uber**, *fruitful*—exuberant, exuberance  
**umbra**, *a shade*—umbrageous, umbrella, adumbrate, penumbra  
**unda**, *a wave*—undulate, redundant, inundate, abound  
**unguo** (*unct*), *I anoint*—unguent, unction, unctuous  
**unus**, *one*—uniform, unicorn, unilateral, unique  
**urbs**, *a city*—urban, urbanity, suburbs, suburban  
**uro** (*ust*), *I burn*—inure, combustion, incombustible  
**utor** (*us*), *I use*—utility, utensil, useful, usury, abuse, disuse

**Vaco**, *I am empty*—vacant, vacancy, vacation, vacato  
**vacuus**, *empty*—evacuate, evacuation, vacuum  
**vado**, *I go*—evade, evasion, invade, pervade  
**vagor**, *I wander*—vagrant, vagabond, vagary, extravagance  
**valeo**, *I am strong, I am worth*—value, valor, valid, valiant  
**vanus**, *empty*—vanish, vanity, vain, vainly  
**vapor**, *steam*—vapory, evaporate, vapid, vapidness  
**vario**, *I change*—variable, various, variance, variety, variegate  
**vas**, *a dish*—vase, vascular, vessel  
**vasto**, *I lay waste*—vast, vastness, devastation, waste, wasteful  
**veho**, *I carry*—vehicle, convey, inveigh, invective  
**vello** (*vuls*), *I pull*—convulsion, revulsion  
**velo**, *I cover*—veil, revelation, reveal, unveil  
**velox**, *swift*—velocity, velocimeter, velocipede  
**vendo**, *I sell*—vend, vendor, vendible, vendue, venal

**ventus**, *the wind*—vent, ventilate, ventil-ation, -ator  
**venio** (*vent*), *I come*—convene, contravene, advent, convention  
**verbum**, *a word*—verbal, verbose, adverb, proverbial  
**verto** (*vers*), *I turn*—verse, vertex, advert, aversion, adversity  
**verus**, *true*—verity, veracious, verify, verdict, aver  
**vestigium**, *a trace or mark*—vestige, investigate  
**vestis**, *a garment*—vest, vestment, vestry, divest, investment  
**via**, *a way*—deviate, devious, impervious, previous, trivial  
**vicis**, *a change*—vicar, vicarage, vicarious, vicissitude  
**video** (*vis*), *I see*—vision, visible, visit, evident, providence  
**vigeo**, *I flourish*—vegetable, vigor, vigorous, vigil, vigilant  
**villa**, *a farm*—village, villain, villany, villanage  
**vinco** (*vict*), *I conquer*—victor, convince, evince, vanquish  
**vinum**, *wine*—vinous, vintage, vinegar, vineyard, wine  
**vir**, *a man*—virile, virility, virtue, virago, triumvirate  
**virus**, *poison*—virulent, virulence  
**viscus**, *glue*—viscid, viscidly, viscous  
**vita**, *life*—vital, vitality, vitalize  
**vitrum**, *glass*—vitreous, vitrefy, vitrefaction, vitriol  
**vivo**, *I live*—vivid, vivacious, vivify, revive, convivial  
**voco**, *I call*—voice, vocal, vocation, vociferate, advocate  
**volo**, *I am willing*—voluntary, volition, benevolence, volunteer  
**vol**, *I fly*—volatile, volatility, volatilize  
**volvo**, *I roll*—volume, voluble, convolve, develop, revolution  
**voro**, *I devour*—voracious, devour, carnivorous, omnivorous  
**voveo**, *I vow*—vote, votary, votive, devote, devotion  
**vulgus**, *the common people*—vulgar, -ity, divulge, promulgate  
**vulnus** (*vulner*), *a wound*—vulnerable, vulnerary, invulnerable  
**Zoon** (*G*), *an animal*—zodiac, zoology, zoography, zootomist.

## SUFFIXES.

**Suffixes** (also called **affixes** and **postfixes**), are letters or syllables placed at the end of a word to modify the meaning of its root. They usually determine the part of speech to which the derivative belongs.

Saxon roots are often modified by classic prefixes and suffixes, and classic roots by Saxon additions.

Some verbs are formed by adding *l* or *le*, *r* or *er*: as, hand, handle; start, startle; knee, kneel; draw, drawl; wave, waver; long, linger; spit, sputter; whine, whimper.

<b>Able</b>	(C) <i>may or can do or be</i>	—arable, blamable
<b>ac</b>	(C) <i>of, like, pertaining to</i>	—cardiac, elegiac
<b>acy</b>	(C) <i>rank, office, dominion</i>	—abbacy, papacy
<b>acy</b>	(C) <i>state, condition, quality</i>	—accuracy, supremacy
<b>age</b>	(A) <i>persons or things collectively</i>	—coinage, assemblage
<b>age</b>	(A) <i>act of doing or thing done</i>	—carriage, pillage
<b>age</b>	(C) <i>state, condition, quality</i>	—bondage, peerage
<b>al</b>	(C) <i>of, like, pertaining to</i>	—final, royal, bridal
<b>an</b>	(C) <i>of, like, pertaining to</i>	—sylvan, Canadian
<b>an</b>	(C) <i>who acts, who is</i>	—librarian, Canadian
<b>ance</b>	(C) <i>state, condition, quality</i>	—abundance, repentance
<b>ancy</b>	(C) <i>state, condition, quality</i>	—brilliancy, pliancy
<b>ant</b>	(C) <i>who acts, who is</i>	—assailant, mendicant
<b>ant</b>	(C) <i>like, made of</i>	—verdant, pleasant
<b>ar</b>	(A) <i>who acts, who is</i>	—beggar, bursar, scholar
<b>ar</b>	(C) <i>of, like, pertaining to</i>	—lunar, circular, ocular
<b>ard</b>	(A) <i>who acts, who is</i>	—steward, drunkard
<b>ary</b>	(C) <i>who acts, who is</i>	—incendiary, voluptuary
<b>ary</b>	(C) <i>which is or is done</i>	—luminary, preliminary
<b>ary</b>	(C) <i>where it is or is done</i>	—granary, dispensary
<b>ary</b>	(C) <i>of, like, pertaining to</i>	—military, pecuniary
<b>ate</b>	(C) <i>who acts, who is</i>	—delegate, advocate

<b>ate</b>	(C) <i>rank, office, dominion</i>	—electorate, pontificate
<b>ate</b>	(C) <i>full of, abounding in</i>	—fortunate, ornate
<b>ate</b>	(C) <i>make, take, give</i>	—animate, captivate
<b>Ch</b>	(E) <i>of, like, pertaining to</i>	—Scotch, French
<b>cle</b>	(C) <i>little, diminution</i>	—canticle, particle
<b>cule</b>	(C) <i>little, diminution</i>	—animalcule, reticule
<b>cy</b>	(C) <i>rank, office, dominion</i>	—curacy, captaincy
<b>Dom</b>	(A) <i>rank, office, dominion</i>	—kingdom, heathendom
<b>dom</b>	(A) <i>state, condition, quality</i>	—freedom, wisdom
<b>Ee</b>	(C) <i>who acts, who is</i>	—employee, assignee
<b>eer</b>	(C) <i>who acts, who is</i>	—auctioneer, pioneer
<b>el</b>	(A) <i>little, diminution</i>	—satchel, kestrel
<b>ed</b>	(A) <i>did</i>	—tended, landed, hunted
<b>en</b>	(A) <i>little, diminution</i>	—kitten, chicken
<b>en</b>	(A) <i>like, made of</i>	—silken, wooden
<b>en</b>	(A) <i>make, take, give</i>	—cheapen, quicken
<b>ent</b>	(C) <i>who acts, who is</i>	—student, regent
<b>ent</b>	(C) <i>like, made of</i>	—belligerent, malevolent
<b>ence</b>	(C) <i>state, condition, quality</i>	—diligence, patience
<b>ency</b>	(C) <i>state, condition, quality</i>	—clemency, potency
<b>er</b>	(A) <i>who acts, who is</i>	—talker, butler
<b>er</b>	(A) <i>more</i>	—sooner, greater, higher
<b>ery</b>	(C) <i>where it is, or is done</i>	—surgery, colliery
<b>erly</b>	(A) <i>direction</i>	—westerly, northerly
<b>ese</b>	(E) <i>of, like, pertaining to</i>	—Chinese, Maltese
<b>et</b>	(A) <i>little, diminution</i>	—coronet, floweret
<b>est</b>	(A) <i>most</i>	—greatest, highest
<b>Ful</b>	(A) <i>full of, abounding in</i>	—harmful, careful
<b>fy</b>	(C) <i>make, take, give</i>	—magnify, verify
<b>Hood</b>	(A) <i>state, condition, quality</i>	—manhood, likelihood

<b>Ible</b>	(C) <i>may or can do or be</i>	—audible, flexible
<b>ic</b>	(C) <i>of, like, pertaining to</i>	—public, chaotic
<b>ic</b>	(C) <i>who acts, who is</i>	—mechanic, domestic
<b>ice</b>	(C) <i>which is or is done</i>	—practice, justice
<b>ics</b>	(C) <i>art, science, practice</i>	—physics, politics
<b>ical</b>	(C) <i>of, like, pertaining to</i>	—clerical, botanical
<b>id</b>	(C) <i>of, like, pertaining to</i>	—lucid, morbid
<b>ie</b>	(A) <i>little, diminution</i>	—Nellie, lassie
<b>ile</b>	(C) <i>may or can do or be</i>	—ductile, fragile
<b>ile</b>	(C) <i>like, pertaining to</i>	—infantile, mercantile
<b>ine</b>	(C) <i>like, pertaining to</i>	—feline, masculine
<b>ing</b>	(A) <i>continuing</i>	—singing, writing
<b>ion</b>	(C) <i>act of doing or thing done</i>	—action, passion
<b>ist</b>	(C) <i>who acts or who is</i>	—botanist, linguist
<b>ish</b>	(E) <i>of, pertaining to</i>	—Irish, British
<b>ish</b>	(A) <i>denoting likeness</i>	—brutish, boyish
<b>ish</b>	(A) <i>diminution</i>	—duskish, feverish
<b>ish</b>	(A) <i>make, take, give</i>	—finish, polish
<b>ise</b>	(C) <i>make, take, give</i>	—italicise, advertise
<b>ism</b>	(C) <i>state, condition, quality</i>	—truism, barbarism
<b>ism</b>	(C) <i>art, science, practice</i>	—criticism, mormonism
<b>ite</b>	(C) <i>who acts or who is</i>	—Canaanite, bedlamite
<b>ity</b>	(C) <i>state, condition, quality</i>	—brevity, captivity
<b>ive</b>	(C) <i>who acts or who is</i>	—native, fugitive
<b>ive</b>	(C) <i>may or can do or be</i>	—active, productive
<b>ize</b>	(C) <i>make, take, give</i>	—authorize, pulverize
<b>Kin</b>	(A) <i>little, diminution</i>	—lambkin, manikin
<b>Le</b>	(A) <i>little, diminution</i>	—sickle, nozzle
<b>let</b>	(A) <i>little, diminution</i>	—rivulet, bracelet
<b>less</b>	(A) <i>diminution, privation</i>	—soulless, breathless
<b>ling</b>	(A) <i>little, diminution</i>	—darling, duckling
<b>like</b>	(A) <i>denoting likeness</i>	—warlike, ladylike

<b>ly</b>	(A) <i>denoting likeness</i>	—brotherly, worldly
<b>ly</b>	(A) <i>denoting manner</i>	—artfully, justly
<b>Ment</b>	(C) <i>which is or is done</i>	—amendment, document
<b>ment</b>	(C) <i>act of doing or thing done</i>	—commencement,
<b>ment</b>	(C) <i>state, condition, quality</i>	—employment
<b>mony</b>	(C) <i>which is or is done</i>	—alimony, patrimony
<b>mony</b>	(C) <i>state, condition, quality</i>	—acrimony, matrimony
<b>Ness</b>	(A) <i>state, condition, quality</i>	—darkness, meanness
<b>Ock</b>	(A) <i>little, diminution</i>	—hillock, bullock
<b>or</b>	(C) <i>who acts or who is</i>	—ancestor, competitor
<b>ory</b>	(C) <i>which is or is done</i>	—memory, promontory
<b>ory</b>	(C) <i>where it is or is done</i>	—factory, dormitory
<b>ory</b>	(C) <i>of, like, pertaining to</i>	—promissory, piscatory
<b>ose</b>	(C) <i>full of, abounding in</i>	—jocose, verbose
<b>ous</b>	(C) <i>full of, abounding in</i>	—perilous, beautiful
<b>Ric</b>	(A) <i>rank, office, dominion</i>	—bishopric
<b>ry</b>	(C) <i>where it is or is done</i>	—foundry, laundry
<b>ry</b>	(C) <i>persons or things collectively</i>	—gentry, machinery
<b>ry</b>	(A) <i>state, condition, quality</i>	—slavery, gallantry
<b>ry</b>	(A) <i>art, science, practice</i>	—chemistry, bribery
<b>Some</b>	(A) <i>full of, abounding in</i>	—gladsome, wholesome
<b>ship</b>	(A) <i>rank, office, dominion</i>	—clerkship, lordship
<b>ship</b>	(A) <i>state, condition, quality</i>	—friendship, hardship
<b>ster</b>	(A) <i>who acts or who is</i>	—gamester, spinster
<b>Th</b>	(A) <i>state, condition, quality</i>	—truth, death, strength
<b>th</b>	(A) <i>nothing order</i>	—tenth, fourth
<b>tude</b>	(C) <i>state, condition, quality</i>	—solitude, altitude
<b>ty</b>	(C) <i>state, condition, quality</i>	—brevity, poverty
<b>Ule</b>	(C) <i>little, diminution</i>	—globule, spherule
<b>ure</b>	(C) <i>act of doing or thing done</i>	—capture, torture

<b>ure</b>	(C) <i>state, condition, quality</i>	—pleasure, creature
<b>ure</b>	(C) <i>art, science, practice</i>	—architecture,
<b>Ward</b>	(E) <i>direction, manner</i>	—eastward, awkward
<b>way</b>	(E) <i>manner, way</i>	—straightway, alway
<b>ways</b>	(E) <i>manner, way</i>	—always, endways
<b>wise</b>	(E) <i>manner, way</i>	—likewise, otherwise
<b>Y</b>	(A) <i>full of, abounding in</i>	—cloudy, rocky
<b>y</b>	(A) <i>little, diminution</i>	—Tommy, baby
<b>yer</b>	(A) <i>who acts or who is</i>	—lawyer, sawyer

**Word-Building, (with prefixes).** From **pono** (*I place*), **positus** (*placed*);—pose, compose, recompose, decompose, discompose, compound, decompound, depose, depone, dispose, redispense, indispose, expose, expound, impose, re-impose, interpose, oppose, propose, propound, pre-suppose, postpone, purpose, repose, reponse, suppose, transpose, re-transpose, super-impose, etc.

(With prefixes and suffixes):—pos,-er,-ingly,-ited,-ition,-itional; itive,-ly,-ness; itiv,-ism,-ist,-ity; compos,-er,-t,-ition,-edly,-edness,-ite,-itor,-ure,-itive; incomposite; uncomposed; recompos,-er,-ition; decompos,-er,-ition,-ite,-able; undecompos,-ed,-able; discompos,-ed,-edness,-ure; compound,-ed,-er,-able; uncompound,-ed,-edly,-edness; decompound,-ed,-able; undecomposed; depos,-al,-able,-er,-it,-itary,-itor,-itory,-ition; undepos,-ed,-able; deponent; dispos,-al,-able,-edness,-ing,-ingly,-ition-undispos,-ed,-edness; indispos,-ed,-edness,-ition; predispos,-ing,-ition; predispos,-ent,-ency; expos,-ed,-er,-ition,-itive,-itor,-itory,-ure; unexposed; expounder; unexpounded; impos,-able,-ableness,-er,-ing,-ition; unimpos,-ed,-ing; reimpos,-ition,-ed; superimpos,-ition,-ed; interpos,-al,-er,-it,-ition,-ure; oppos,-able,-er,-ing,-ite,-itely,-iteness,-ition,-itionist,-itive; unopposed; propos,-al,-er,-ition,-itional; unproposed; propounder, postpon,-er,-ment; purpos,-ed,-ly; purposeless,-ly; repropounded; repos,-

al,-edness,-it,-ition,-itory ; unreposed ; suppos,-able,-er,-ition,-  
itory ; unreposed ; suppos,-able,-er,-ition,-itional ; ititious,-ly,-  
ness ; itive,-ly ; itory ; presuppos,-al,-ition ; transpos,-al,-ition,-  
itional,-itive ; untransposed ; appositive, appositive,-ly,-ness, ap-  
position ; prepositional, prepos,-itive,-itor,-iture.

In like manner, the learner should select any root on  
pages 244-65, and with prefixes and suffixes form all the de-  
rivatives he can, giving the meaning of each; as, from *jungo*  
(*I join*), *junctus* (*joined*) :—

**Junction, juncture, a union**

**join, to unite**

**joiner, one who joins ; a carpenter**

**joint, a union of two parts, which admits motion ; a hinge**

**jointly, in a united manner ; together**

**adjoin, to join to**

**adjoining, continuing, near to**

**conjoin, to join together**

**conjoint, conjoined, united**

**jointly, in union**

**conjugal, joined together ; relating to marriage**

**conjugate, to join together ; to give the inflections of a verb**

**conjunct, united**

**conjunction, act of joining**

**conjuncture, meeting of events**

**disjoin, to separate**

**disjunction, separation, disunion**

**enjoin, to command**

**injunction, order, precept**

**subjoin, to add under**

**subjunctive, annexed**

**subjugate, to conquer**

**subjugation, act of subduing**

**subjugator, one who subdues**

## WORD ANALYSIS.

DERIVATIVE.	PREFIX.	ROOT.	AFFIX.	LITERAL MEANING.	ORDINARY SIGNIFICATION.
occurrence	oc	curto, I run	ence	running in the way of	an event, something that happens
nobles	—	nobilis	s	well known	high born, or of high rank
court	—	cohors	—	a place enclosed	a royal residence, or retinue
ambitious	ambi	eo, <i>itae</i> , I go	ous	going about, or canvassing votes	aspiring, or desirous of place or power
resolved	re	solveo, I loose, or explain	ed	to clear up	to fix in purpose, to decide
destroy	de	struo, I build	—	to pull down	to put down, to kill
place	—	platea, a broad way. <i>Fr.</i> placer	—	to put in a place	to establish
throne	—	<i>Gr.</i> thronos, a high seat	—	an elevated place	a throne
order	—	<i>Fr.</i> ordre, method	—	to arrange	in order, or making arrangement
accomplish	ac com	pleo, I fill	sh	fill up together	effect, or achieve
diabolical	dia	ballo, to throw	ical	to throw against, or accuse	devilish or malignant
purpose	pur	pone, I place	—	to place through, or before	design
secured	se	cura, care	ed	without care	to make safe
confidence	con	fido, I trust	ence	trusting together	trust
surgeon	—	<i>Gr.</i> cheir, ergon	—	work with the hand	chirurgion, or surgeon

In like manner the learner should select words from the examples illustrating the meaning of the roots on pages 244-65 and analyze them.

DERIVATIVE

PERMIT

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